

# Herald Tribune



Larry Adler stole the show...  
Lester Hirsch...  
Mike Davis...  
Charlie...  
John...  
Bud Vines...  
Mike...  
McFarland...  
Dorothy...  
Henry Le...  
Square tap dance...  
83 a class.

The World's Daily Newspaper

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No. 35,808

**TODAY**  
**REVIEW**

## Facing Capture and Trial, Pol Pot Is Found Dead

By Keith B. Richburg  
*Washington Post Service*

HONG KONG — Almost 23 years to the day after his guerrillas marched into Cambodia's capital and launched a horrific genocide, Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader, has died of a heart attack on a flowered mattress in a wooden-slat hut, a captive of the followers whom he once commanded but who in the end denounced him for his crimes.

Television footage on Thursday from the Khmer Rouge's jungle redoubt showed Mr. Pol Pot's body, arms at the sides, stretched out on a simple wooden bed, a green blanket partly covering his legs, his

plastic sandals at his bedside.

It was in that hut, barely 300 meters from the Thai border, that his wife discovered the body Wednesday night when she went to arrange his mosquito netting. She said Mr. Pol Pot had died in his sleep.

The Khmer Rouge's clandestine radio made no mention of Mr. Pol Pot's death until late Thursday, when it read a brief statement. Reuters reported from Phnom Penh. "Our radio would like to declare that Pol Pot died of illness at 10:15 P.M. on April 15, 1998," the radio said. "He was 73 years old."

Everywhere, it seemed, there was suspicion about the coincidence of his passing just as the U.S. government was gaining international support for its

plans to put Mr. Pol Pot on trial and as the remaining Khmer Rouge troops seemed ready to surrender their longtime leader.

In Phnom Penh, officials were demanding to see Mr. Pol Pot's body before fully accepting the news of his demise. A Khmer Rouge official said the body would be cremated in two days.

But the American journalist Nate Thayer, a correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review, returned to Thailand from the Cambodian jungle Thursday night and said he had seen the body and had no doubt that it was Mr. Pol Pot's.

See POL POT, Page 4

## Awful Questions And No Answer Now Cambodia Cannot Learn Why So Many Were Massacred

By Seth Mydans  
*New York Times Service*

SIEM REAP, Cambodia — This was a nation bereaved Thursday, but not a nation in mourning. It was a nation liberated in some small measure from the shadow of its traumas, but it was left empty-handed, without answers to some of its most painful questions.

"I wish Pol Pot were still alive," said Oum Bun Thoeun, a legal assistant, reacting to news of the death of the creator of Cambodia's killing fields.

"I still want to know what happened, why Pol Pot killed so many people, why he killed my brothers. Yes, I would like to hear him say why he killed them."

Mr. Pol Pot, the man responsible for the deaths of 1.5 million to 2 million people during four years of terror in the late 1970s, died late Wednesday night at the age of 73 in a small thatched hut in the mountains of northern Cambodia.

His death came as government soldiers and renegade guerrillas from his Khmer Rouge movement were closing in on him and as the international community was preparing the ground for his capture and trial for crimes against humanity.

Now he is another of history's mass killers who escaped retribution.

"Usually you are sad when you have lost a loved

### NEWS ANALYSIS

A Cambodian walking by one of Pol Pot's killing sites, at a school outside Phnom Penh, in July.

one," said Youk Chhang, who heads a research center that has been collecting evidence in preparation for a trial of Mr. Pol Pot or other Khmer Rouge leaders.

"This time we are sad because we have lost a criminal we cannot punish. I wish to see him in court. I wish to see him in handcuffs."

"I wish to see him suffer the way he made me suffer."

For nearly 19 years, since the Khmer Rouge were driven from power by a Vietnamese invasion, the author of the nation's suffering remained alive and in command of a guerrilla insurgency in the dense jungles of western and northern Cambodia.

Though he was never a real threat to the country's successive governments, his very presence cast a

See TYRANT, Page 4

## Building a New Financial 'Architecture'

### G-7 Meeting Pursues an Early-Warning System to Avert Economic Crises

By Alan Friedman  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — All week, finance ministers from around the world have been trying to draw lessons from the Asian crisis and create a better "early-warning system" for crisis prevention. In doing so they have introduced a new buzzword into the lexicon of global finance — "architecture."

Although Japan's economic woes were Topic A in most of the meetings this week here of the Group of Seven finance ministers and the International Monetary Fund, designing a new architecture for the international financial system

emerged as the other major theme. The phrase is an umbrella term for improving the availability of financial data, strengthening the supervision of

U.S. wonders how to keep dollar strong while lifting yen. Page 13.

banking systems in developing countries, and trying to get the private sector to bear more of the brunt of financial crises.

Yet the stewards of the global economy seem to be finding that, scramble as they may to reassure markets, investors and a recalcitrant U.S. Congress that they are on the case, barriers remain.

See G-7, Page 12

## Korea Strike Raises Fears of Upheaval

Striking workers from the bankrupt Kia Motors Co. demonstrated Thursday in Seoul, raising fears that their battle for Kia's independence — and their jobs — could spark worker upheaval against a new law authorizing layoffs at unprofitable companies. Page 17.

The Dollar	
New York	Thursday @ 4 P.M. previous close
DM	1.0468 1.0005
Pound	1.6913 1.6855
Yen	131.755 129.875
FF	6.0475 6.0365
The Dow	
Thursday close	previous close
-85.7	9076.57 9162.27
S & P 500	
charge	Thursday @ 4 P.M. previous close
-11.15	1108.17 1119.32

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## U.S. Faces Bolder Latin America

### At Hemisphere Summit, Clinton to Join Assembly of Equals

By Anthony Faiola and Steven Pearlstein  
*Washington Post Service*

SANTIAGO — President Bill Clinton, in the Chilean capital for the second Summit of the Americas, is in a decidedly different position from that of previous visiting U.S. presidents. Suddenly, not only is Uncle Sam speaking softly in these parts, but he's carrying a small stick.

President Eduardo Frei welcomed Mr. Clinton to his palace Thursday, starting a two-day state visit ahead of the weekend summit meeting, which will be attended by 34 Western Hemisphere nations. The schedule for Mr. Clinton's state visit includes a speech to a joint session of Chile's Congress on Friday.

More than any other issue on the summit meeting table here this weekend, the quest to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego by 2005 underscores the new, more equal relationship forming between the United States and Latin America.

In developing a format for talks aimed at creating the world's largest free-trading bloc — the details of which are to be announced this weekend — the United States has granted significant concessions to its negotiating partners. In essence, to

keep the process moving, Washington bowed to a number of demands made by the Latin nations, especially Brazil, an industrial powerhouse with an economy larger than Russia's.

The event that brought this about — congressional rejection of "fast-track" legislation that would have granted Mr. Clinton sweeping powers to negotiate free-trade agreements — may have given an important psychological lift to the idea of hemispheric free trade, analysts say. Latin Americans, who historically had felt bullied or ignored by the United States, realized that U.S. officials would be coming to the negotiating table in a significantly weakened position — one that could be turned to their advantage.

"Latin America is uniting and strengthening, and there is a sense they will no longer allow themselves to be forced into anything" by the United States, said Jan Heitman, an official with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. "They feel they are coming at this from a position of strength."

The format for the summit meeting reflects that reality. No longer are the countries of Latin America lining up, in effect, to negotiate individually

See EQUALS, Page 4

## Kenyans Run Into Roadblock as Races Demand 'American Winners'

By Marc Bloom  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — At the 1997 Bolder Boulder, one of the premier distance races in the United States, Kenyan men captured six of the first eight places. The year before, eight of the top 10 finishers were Kenyans.

Demoralized by the dominance of the Kenyans, and frustrated that the talented but taciturn runners from Kenya were perceived as marketing liabilities by the race's corporate sponsors, the organizers of the race decided that something had to be done.

sponsors want American winners, or at least Americans among the top finishers."

To the Kenyan runners, the change in format is the latest example of a broader campaign in recent years aimed at excluding foreign runners — most importantly elite Kenyan runners — from fully open competitions and thus limiting their fairly won earnings.

To them, the effort is racist, against the spirit of competition and, in the end, tantamount to surrender by American sports officials who are, in effect, conceding that American runners have no chance against the world's best.

The efforts at limiting the presence of Kenyans, and with it the money they are making, has taken a variety of forms.

Last summer, the George Sheehan 5-mile (8-kilometer) race in Red Bank, New Jersey, used a team running format that excluded Kenyans. The 15-kilometer Gate River Run in Jacksonville, Florida, and the Pittsburgh Marathon now award prize money only to Americans. The 15-kilometer "Gasparilla" Distance Classic in Tampa, Florida — without an American men's winner since 1989 —

See SWIFT, Page 20

## Iraq Stalls on Arms, Report to UN Says

### Inspectors Find No Grounds For Easing Economic Sanctions

By Barbara Crossette  
*New York Times Service*

UNITED NATIONS, New York — After six months of crisis that brought Iraq and the United States close to war and sent Secretary-General Kofi Annan to Baghdad on an emergency mission to restrain President Saddam Hussein from gutting the arms-inspection process, a report by the United Nations chief inspector has concluded that Iraq is no closer to meeting requirements for the lifting of sanctions than it was when the confrontation began last fall.

The problem remained, he said, that Iraq has not adequately accounted for a range of weapons of mass destruction — biological, chemical and nuclear — and missile systems to deliver them.

"We need to bear in mind that even if the inspections of the palaces went reasonably well, that is not the issue," Mr. Rubin said.

"The issue is whether Iraq will ever come clean about what they imported and what they destroyed, so that the United Nations can clarify the huge gap between what they think is in Iraq and what Iraq says it can prove has been destroyed."

"This issue is about positive compliance, about coming forward with information that will eliminate the ambiguities that involve huge amounts of material that could make huge amounts

See IRAQ, Page 12

## Paula Jones To Appeal Clinton Suit

*Associated Press*

DALLAS — A tearful Paula Jones said Thursday that she would ask an appeals court to reverse a judge's dismissal of her lawsuit and force President Bill Clinton to stand trial for sexual harassment.

She said that she had decided to appeal despite the emotional toll on her family because she wanted "justice and my day in court" and because her case also "affects women other than myself."

"I believe what Mr. Clinton did to me was wrong, and the law protects women who are subjected to that kind of abuse of power," Mrs. Jones said.

Her decision to appeal a federal judge's decision sets the stage for a lengthy extension of her legal battle over an alleged hotel-room advance by Mr. Clinton when he was governor of Arkansas in 1991.

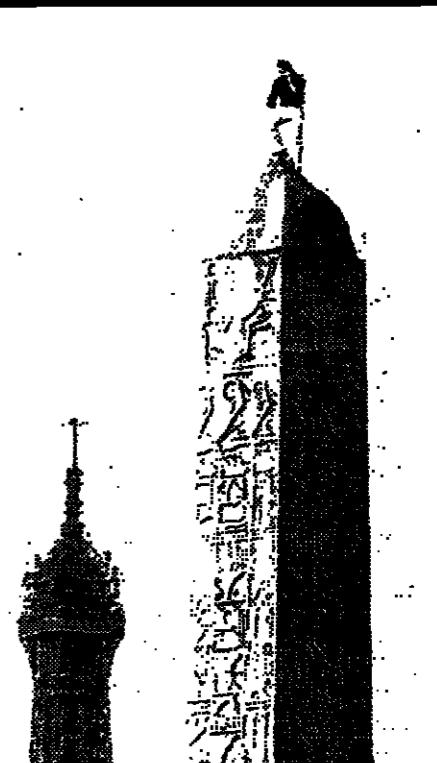
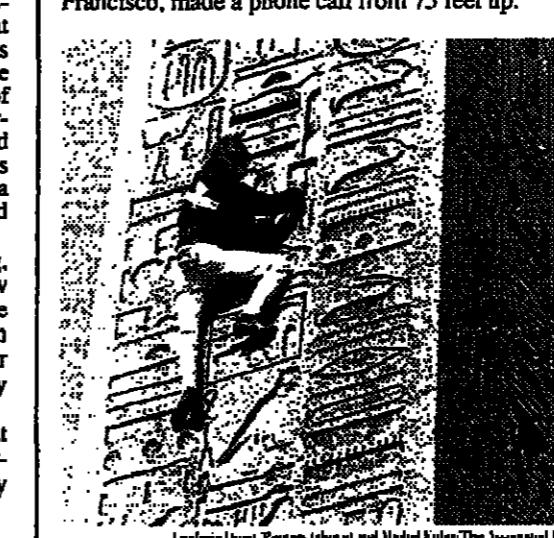
Her voice breaking as she pronounced the word "appeal," Mrs. Jones finished her statement Thursday in Dallas, where her attorneys are based, only after taking several moments to compose herself.

Her husband, Stephen, came to her side and put a hand on her

See CLINTON, Page 12

## Bonjour! You'll Never Guess Where I'm Calling From!

PARIS — Alain Robert, a stunt climber known as the "Spiderman," scaled the 23-meter Obelisk on Paris's Place de la Concorde on Thursday "free-style" — and then was arrested. The Frenchman, who has climbed high buildings and structures around the world, including the Eiffel Tower (seen in the background) and the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, made a phone call from 75 feet up.





## THE AMERICAS

## Starr Rejects Academic Post, Saying Inquiry Won't End Yet

Reuters

**WASHINGTON** — The independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, said Thursday that the end of his wide-ranging investigation of President Bill Clinton was "not yet in sight" and that he was giving up an academic post to continue the inquiry.

Mr. Starr signaled he was digging in his heels at a brief news conference outside the federal courthouse here.

Already under fire for his prosecutorial tactics in an investigation of Mr. Clinton that has lasted nearly four years at a cost of more than \$30 million, Mr. Starr said he felt a duty to continue.

He said he had therefore informed Pepperdine University in California that he would forgo a law school deanship he had hoped to assume Aug. 1.

"I had eagerly looked forward to spending many happy years at Pepperdine after completing my duties as independent counsel," he said. "The work of that office has expanded considerably, however, and the end is not yet in sight."

He said the university, which first offered him the post last year, was willing to hold it open indefinitely. But he said he rejected the offer because "I am one who believes in moral commitments, and I am living up to those commitments."

Mr. Starr had been widely criticized because the post he had planned to accept was partly funded by Richard Mellon Scaife, one of Mr. Clinton's fiercest conservative enemies.

Mr. Starr said last year that he was aware the Scaife Foundation provided the funds, but indicated that he saw no conflict of interest. The foundation has financed various organizations that have used media to promote theories about criminal conspiracies involving the Clintons.

When asked about Mr. Scaife on Thursday, the independent counsel said: "I have never met him. I have never talked to him. I had no arrangement — implicit, explicit, direct or indirect — with him."

Mr. Starr had been expected to report to Congress in late May on his investigation into whether Mr. Clinton had a sexual relationship with a White House intern and tried to cover it up, as well as into alleged illegalities in Mr. Clinton's Arkansas business dealings. He gave no time frame for the end of his inquiry.



**U.S.-CHILEAN COOPERATION** — President Bill Clinton and President Eduardo Frei exchanging documents Thursday after signing bilateral agreements on trade, health and education in Santiago.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Senator Catches On With Christian Right

**WASHINGTON** — Senator John Ashcroft, Republican of Missouri, has taken a commanding lead in the battle to win the support of Christian right leaders, eclipsing two better-known rivals in what amounts to the first Republican presidential primary for 2000.

Using his Senate seat as a pulpit to hammer on moral and budget issues, Mr. Ashcroft is laying claim to a conservative constituency also sought by the magazine heir Steve Forbes and former Vice President Dan Quayle. Loudest and clearest have been his attacks on President Bill Clinton, whom he has called a sexual "predator."

The most dramatic signal of Mr. Ashcroft's strength was the disclosure that the religious broadcaster Pat Robertson, chairman of the Christian Coalition, and his wife, Adelia, had

donated \$10,000 to Mr. Ashcroft's political action committee.

Interviews with Christian and social conservative leaders, many of whom are trying to agree on a single candidate to endorse before the start of the primaries, suggested that Mr. Ashcroft had far stronger support than his competitors.

then disappeared. One week after the Feb. 6 news conference, about 250 people gathered at the capitol to wave protest signs, including one reading, "Real Men Are Real Moral."

But early in March a poll of Denver-area residents showed that the governor's "favorability" rating had not budged from its January level of 54 percent. (NYT)

## Short-Lived Scandal

**DENVER** — Below the gilded dome of Colorado's Capitol, it was business as usual for Governor Roy Romer this week, signing bills vetoing a tax cut and endorsing Democratic candidates for statewide offices.

The normalcy contrasted with the furor that followed a February news conference at which Mr. Romer, who has been married for 45 years, acknowledged "very affectionate relationship" with a female aide. The story briefly flared across television screens.

President Clinton, saying he wanted the Summit of the Americas in Santiago this weekend to guarantee that Latin America's "silent revolution" in free markets and democracy could be enjoyed by all of its citizens: "We need to show that democracy and free markets can make a tangible difference to the lives of common people. That means going beyond elections and market reforms to education, the rule of law, health care and labor rights."

(Reuters)

By Rick Weiss  
*Washington Post Service*

## A Breast Cancer Risk: False Alarms Over 10 Years, One-Third of Women Will Be Led to Fear a Tumor

so much time looking at accuracy and efficacy and reducing mortality" by screening, "but we haven't been looking at the big picture, which includes the problems that come with false positives."

Several doctors said the results should not dissuade women from getting breast exams, which have been proved conclusively to save lives by detecting cancer in its earliest and most curable stages. Some experts criticized the study, saying it exaggerated the drawbacks of breast cancer screening programs, which they said by necessity must err on the side of oversensitivity so that real cancers are not missed.

But even critics agreed with Dr. Elmore's call for improved techniques to reduce the rate of false positive results.

"We've come to believe in this country that the important thing is to avoid false negatives and we think false positives are painless," said George Annas, a professor of health law at the Boston University School of Public Health. "But people always imagine the worst. These women go through hell. And we haven't taken these costs into account at all as we should."

Working with colleagues in Seattle and at Harvard Medical School, Dr. Elmore examined computerized medical records from 2,400 women, ages 40 to 69, who underwent regular breast cancer screening at a large health maintenance organization in Boston during a 10-year period. They ranked mammograms or physical breast exams results as false positives if doctors had deemed them sufficiently suspicious to warrant follow-up tests at the time yet no cancer was diagnosed within the next 12 months. Nearly 20 percent of these non-cancerous women had biopsies as part of their follow-up testing.

On average, the 2,400 women had four mammograms and five physical breast exams each during the decade.

All told, 32 percent had at least one false positive result. Those who had 10 mammograms had a 50-50 chance of having a false positive result.

The false positives led to 870 additional outpatient appointments, 539 follow-up mammograms, 186 ultrasound tests, 188 biopsies and one 15-day hospitalization for complications resulting from a biopsy.

If the results are extrapolated to the U.S. population as a whole, the researchers concluded, then 16 million women can be expected to receive at least one false positive mammogram result every 10 years, and 7 million will get a false positive result from physical breast exams.

Using Medicare and HMO data, the researchers calculated that follow-ups add 33 percent to the cost of breast cancer screening, an amount that could add up to hundreds of millions of dollars a year. They also cited evidence that false positives have significant emotional impacts.

"We need to develop ways to reduce the false positive rates of breast-cancer screening and their associated psychological and economic costs," the authors wrote in the current issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

In Sweden, they added, false positive rates are one-half to one-fifth those in the United States, with no apparent increase in missed cancers.

Stephen Feig, director of breast imaging at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia and a spokesman for the American College of Radiology, said Dr. Elmore's study overstates the risks of breast cancer screening.

Follow-up tests are invaluable for ensuring that a breast is normal and for finding nascent cancers before they spread, Dr. Feig said. In Sweden, where the socialized medical system places limits on follow-up tests, cancers that are found tend to be more advanced than those in the United States, he added.

Dr. Feig also discounted the amount of anxiety caused by added mammograms or other follow-up tests. "There may be some anxiety from getting this extra view, but I'd submit that the anxiety is very slight," he said.

## U.S. Seeks the Best of All Legal Worlds

### But Insistence on the Supremacy of Its Laws Heightens Global Tensions

By David Briscoe  
*The Associated Press*

**WASHINGTON** — When it comes to international agreements, America wants it both ways — full compliance abroad, and the supremacy of U.S. courts, laws and regulations at home.

The rejection of a World Court attempt to stop the execution of a Paraguayan citizen Tuesday was only the latest confrontation.

U.S. laws are increasingly at odds with much of the world on the death penalty, and the United States sometimes becomes the target of trade and environmental accords it helped to write.

The United States is also meeting growing resistance to its leadership of the United Nations because of its failure to pay more than \$1 billion in back UN dues.

"The United States is a rather difficult partner in any international agreement," said Ted Galen Carpenter, a foreign policy analyst with the Cato Institute, which supports free trade and free enterprise. He said other countries had difficulty understanding the complexity of U.S. decision-making, with the administration, courts, Congress and state and local governments having their own powers.

Governor Jim Gilmore of Virginia

said he wanted to protect his state and the world from the convicted Paraguayan murderer, Angel Francisco Bread, so he allowed the execution by lethal injection Tuesday night.

It was the second time in recent months that Virginia executed a foreign national without allowing him access to his government, in violation of an international treaty signed by the United States.

The execution has increased concern at the State Department that Americans who are accused abroad might be treated the same way. More than 3,000 Americans a year are detained in other countries.

In the Bread case, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright made public a letter she sent to Mr. Gilmore that requested a delay. She appealed again in a speech hours before the execution.

The governor was defiant, saying that to delay the execution "would have the practical effect of transferring responsibility from the courts of the Commonwealth and the United States to the international court."

Paraguay, which wanted a retrial, lashed out at the United States, calling the execution "a violation of international treaties and human rights."

In addition to fearing for U.S. citizens

abroad, Mrs. Albright was seeking to ensure that the United States would not be perceived as thumbing its nose at the World Court.

In approving treaties on issues that range from human rights to the banning of chemical weapons, Congress and U.S. laws and regulations should always prevail.

The challenge for the world's only remaining superpower is to create an orderly world whose accords will be respected by its own courts, Congress, governors and legislators of 50 states.

"There are going to be times when certain agreements go against the United States," said Brian Johnson of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative policy institute that stresses preservation of U.S. sovereignty. But the "bottom line," he said, was that the United States did not have to abide by the decisions of international bodies.

One ruling that went against the United States came this month from the World Trade Organization, which was originally set up under U.S. leadership to break down trade barriers.

The U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, said the ruling against a U.S. ban on some shrimp imports would not stop U.S. programs aimed against shrimp harvesting methods that kill turtles.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Religious Conversions Recording a Steep Rise

Tim Slack, a Miami-area businessman, was so wound up by the daily challenges of the dog-eat-dog corporate world that he often lay awake at night in torment. Mr. Slack, 34, longed for the peace he saw in his mother-in-law, a Roman Catholic from Cuba, who gently advised him: Trust God.

So Easter weekend, he became a Roman Catholic. "I'm not chasing after the treasures of the American economy any longer," he said. "My primary focus now is on the treasures of God's kingdom."

Mr. Slack is far from alone. In his region, South Florida, the Catholic Church gained a record 2,000 converts during the Easter weekend, a traditional time for adult conversions. Nationwide, a growing number of Americans are exploring spiritual territory uncharted by their parents, reports The Miami Herald. In an age of geographic mobility, lifestyle freedom and interfaith marriage, Baptists are becoming Catholics. Hispanic

Catholics are thronging to Pentecostal storefront churches, Jews are practicing Buddhism and people who spent their childhoods in A.M.E. Zion churches are worshiping in Muslim mosques.

In all, one-third of American adults have converted from their childhood religious denomination to another one, according to polls by the National Opinion Research Center. That figure, according to a Princeton professor of theology, Robert Wuthnow, compares perhaps a 10 percent conversion rate in the 1950s.

The shift appears especially clear among baby boomers. Mary Jo Klinig, Fort Lauderdale psychotherapist who was raised Protestant and now attends Quaker meetings, expresses the sentiment motivating many boomers: "The Quaker idea of simplicity is something I'm struggling with," she said. "I'm trying to buy less, reuse more and get some of the excess out of my house. I don't need all these things."

### Short Takes

Nevada has the highest suicide rate in the country, double the national rate in 1995, the last year figures were available. But researchers say the blame cannot be laid at the doors of Nevada's glittery casinos. In 1996, \$145 million was spent in 1996 on Indian arts and crafts.

Brian Knowlton

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## INTERNATIONAL

# UN Team To Withdraw From Congo

**Annan Cites Obstruction Of Massacres Inquiry**

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary-General Kofi Annan has decided to withdraw the United Nations team investigating massacres in Congo because of government obstruction.

UN sources said Mr. Annan would announce, probably Friday, that he was ending the eight-month effort to investigate reports that President Laurent Kabila's forces and their allies murdered thousands of Hutu refugees from neighboring Rwanda during the rebellion that toppled Zaire's longtime dictator, President Mobutu Sese Seko, last May.

Mr. Annan suspended the investigation last week after Congolese authorities detained a Canadian member of the team.

The secretary-general is acting on the advice of his top advisers, including Mary Robinson, the UN high commissioner for human rights, the sources added. They said senior UN officials agreed that the Kabila government's repeated breaking of promises to cooperate and its harassment of UN personnel had made it impossible to complete an inquiry that would have any credibility.

Mr. Annan's decision, as described by the UN sources, marked another demonstration of growing international disappointment with Mr. Kabila, whose takeover was seen as a chance for Congo to rise out of the chaos, corruption and poverty left by the late Marshal Mobutu's 32 years in power. President Bill Clinton, for instance, avoided Congo during his recent Africa tour and expressed U.S. misgivings about political restrictions there when he met Mr. Kabila at a conference of heads of state in Entebbe, Uganda.

Some UN officials said Mr. Kabila and his key aides, who believe Western powers conspired with Marshal Mobutu to keep them from power, apparently have become convinced that their hopes of substantial financial aid will not be fulfilled. According to this view, they therefore found no incentive to cooperate with an investigation that could prove damaging to them and their allies in the Rwandan government.

The United States, which sees the United Nations as an important instrument for exerting influence in Congo, had urged Mr. Annan to consider carefully whether some way could be found to keep the investigation going, the sources said. The Clinton administration had called on Mr. Annan earlier to handle Mr. Kabila with patience and a willingness to compromise, including agreeing to Mr. Kabila's demand for replacement of the UN team initially assigned to investigate the massacre allegations.

U.S. officials acknowledged Thursday that the administration asked that the investigative team be permitted to finish its work on the theory that it would maintain the UN link to Congo, the former Zaire, and help to start reconciliation in central Africa's volatile Great Lakes region. But, the officials insisted, Washington made no demands and did not pressure Mr. Annan to do its bidding.

Mr. Annan sent the team to Congo last August to look into allegations that during the seven-month guerrilla campaign that brought Mr. Kabila to power, his forces, aided by the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Army, massacred large numbers of Hutu, including women and children, who fled Rwanda after the Tutsi won control. Rwanda has a long history of tribal animosity between Tutsi and Hutu, and the killings in Congo allegedly were part of a Tutsi retaliation for the 1994 Hutu genocide campaign that killed more than 500,000 Rwandan Tutsi.

Despite warnings from the United States and European countries that future aid to rebuild the war-ravaged Congo depended on cooperation with the UN inquiry, Mr. Kabila's government repeatedly put obstacles in the path of the investigators. It delayed giving them permission to visit alleged massacre sites in eastern Congo and repeatedly halted progress with disputes about the scope of the investigation and charges that the team was desecrating graves.

Escalating harassment came to a head last week when Congolese authorities detained a Canadian member of the team in the eastern city of Goma and then again at the Kinshasa airport. After Mrs. Robinson criticized the incident harshly, Mr. Annan suspended the team's activities and instituted his review about whether to pull the plug on the entire operation.



What was identified Thursday as the body of Pol Pot, the former Khmer Rouge leader, in a Cambodian village.

## POL POT: Facing Capture and Trial, Ex-Tyrant Is Found Dead

Continued from Page 1

"He's dead. That was Pol Pot," Mr. Thayer said in a phone interview shortly after he crossed the border back into Thailand. "There was no question that was Pol Pot."

Mr. Thayer said he had spent time questioning Mr. Pol Pot's wife and daughter, as well as the Khmer Rouge commander who replaced him as head of the outlawed guerrilla group, and that he believed the Khmer Rouge's reports that Mr. Pol Pot had died of natural causes.

Mr. Thayer said he had inspected the body closely and seen no outward evidence of foul play. "I don't believe he was killed," he said.

"He'd been fleeing for the last 20 days under very difficult circumstances," Mr. Thayer said. "It would be very logical that he would succumb because he was a very sick man to begin with."

The initial skepticism surrounding reports of the Khmer Rouge leader's death showed how even in death, Mr. Pol Pot, the man deemed responsible for the deaths of 1.5 million to 2 million of his countrymen — a third of the population — remained enigmatic.

Many people — Cambodians, scholars and members of the international community who had been planning for an international war crimes trial — expressed frustration that Mr. Pol Pot's death had robbed the world of the chance to force him to answer for his crimes and

in the process, try to decipher the roots of his evil.

Mr. Thayer, who has spent a decade tracking Mr. Pol Pot and who last year became the first journalist to interview him in 18 years, said: "A lot of questions died with him. Obviously, justice wasn't served and now obviously can't be."

Some top-ranking Khmer Rouge leaders who assisted him, such as Ieng Sary, have defected to the government and are now living freely in Cambodia. The notorious commander Ta Mok,

in 1979. The United States, through three administrations, provided covert aid to that three-party resistance coalition even though the Khmer Rouge were by far the dominant partner.

And when Mr. Pol Pot's guerrillas were near extinction on the Thai-Cambodian border, China sent in large amounts of money and arms to revive the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Pol Pot — elderly, denounced by his followers in a show trial and held under house arrest in the jungles of Anlong Veng in the remote north of the country — had ceased to be a major factor in Cambodia's politics.

His guerrillas had long ago become more of a nuisance than a true military threat, capable of disrupting security in the outlying provinces but never considered capable of launching any serious attempts to seize power again.

Two weeks ago, a mutiny and defection by several thousand Khmer Rouge troops at Anlong Veng reduced the number of diehards led by Mr. Ta Mok.

The guerrillas, it seemed, had wanted to use Mr. Pol Pot as a possible bargaining chip, offering to turn him over to an international tribunal, according to Mr. Thayer's report published in the Thursday issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review.

His death thus raised immediate suspicions because of the timing.

First, the death came on the eve of the anniversary of the Khmer Rouge takeover of Phnom Penh, April 17, 1975. And it followed reports that President Bill Clinton's administration was lining up world support for an international tribunal.

Pol Pot, whose real name was Saloth Sar, was born in 1925 to a farming family in Cambodia's Kompong Thom province, north of the capital. He went to Paris in 1949 on a government scholarship to study radio technology.

In France in the 1950s, Mr. Pol Pot spent more time studying socialist politics than electronics and became enamored with China's revolution under Mao Zedong.

He returned to Cambodia and became immersed in leftist politics but fled to the jungle in the early 1960s after the government, then led by Prince Sihanouk, ruthlessly crushed leftist opposition in the capital. Mr. Pol Pot helped form an army, which Prince Sihanouk dubbed the "Red Khmers," as the Cambodian people are sometimes known, or "Khmer Rouge" in French.

Prince Sihanouk was overthrown in 1970 by General Lon Nol and, eager to return to his throne, he joined forces with the struggling Khmer Rouge, lending them credibility.

General Lon Nol's regime proved corrupt and incompetent, allowing the Vietnam War to spread to Cambodian soil by permitting U.S. bombing of suspected Vietnamese weapons routes through Cambodia. The bombing, and General Lon Nol's abuses, drove more peasants into the ranks of the Khmer Rouge.

After he took the capital in 1975, Mr. Pol Pot embarked on what he termed Cambodia's "Year Zero," banning any form of money, shutting temples and schools, banishing millions from the cities to hard labor in the countryside and executing anyone suspected of being middle-class, professional or religious or of having links to the old regime.

He also shut the borders, turning Cambodia into one of the most isolated countries in the world.

His dream was to build a Maoist-style Communist utopia; in reality, Cambodia was turned into a brutal killing field, where as many as 2 million perished through disease, starvation, forced labor or execution.

Mr. Pol Pot extended his brutality to attacks on Vietnamese border villages as the Khmer Rouge tried to seize territory, prompting a Vietnamese invasion that toppled his regime in January 1979 and left Mr. Pol Pot and his loyalists largely isolated on the Thai border.

It was only in 1979 that the full story of the Khmer Rouge horror emerged, when the Vietnamese conquerors allowed foreigners in to see the country and when hundreds of thousands of sick and starving refugees poured into Thailand.

But with Chinese assistance, the Khmer Rouge regrouped into a potent army that waged a decade-long, low-level guerrilla war that ended with Vietnam's withdrawal in 1989 and a later peace deal between the warring factions.

The Khmer Rouge then pulled out of the elections and returned to the jungles.

## 3 Somali Warlords Attempt To Free Seized Foreigners

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — Three Somali warlords flew home Thursday to help to secure the release of a Somali aid worker and nine foreigners who were kidnapped in Mogadishu.

Somali elders began negotiations Wednesday hours after gunmen took away seven Red Cross workers, a Somali and two pilots when their aircraft landed in north Mogadishu.

On Thursday, the International Committee of the Red Cross suspended all its activities in Somalia and said its remaining foreign staff would be pulled out of the country as soon as possible, according to Josue Anselmo, a Red Cross spokesman in Nairobi.

Three UN agencies — including the World Food Program and UNICEF — also announced the suspension of flights into Mogadishu until further notice. Only the UN refugee agency and the European Union continued to fly into the Somali capital.

UN officials, diplomats and Somalis suspect the abductions were carried out by renegade members of the Abgal subclan based in north Mogadishu.

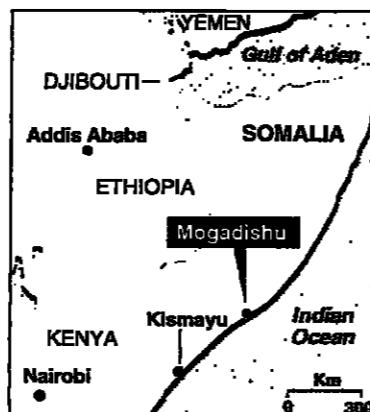
The warlord Mohammed Ali Mahdi, whose forces control north Mogadishu, said in Nairobi that he did not know about the kidnapping. He promised that the victims would be released immediately.

On Thursday, Mr. Ali Mahdi flew back to Mogadishu with two other faction leaders, Hussein Mohammed Aidiid and Osman Hassan Ali, known also as Atto. They were apparently taken by surprise by the abductions, which occurred the same day that they were appealing to international donors in Nairobi to help finance Somalia's fragile peace process.

The kidnapping victims included an American of Somali origin, Ibrahim Ahmed, and a Norwegian Red Cross worker, Ola Skuterud, 56.

The other aid workers were not identified, but they included a German, a Belgian, a Frenchman, two Swiss and a Somali.

They worked for the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Somali Red Crescent. Two pilots, a Kenyan and a South African, were also kidnapped.



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## Annan Tells Africans to Accept Blame

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — African leaders must look beyond their colonial past and accept responsibility for many of the political, social and economic problems plaguing the continent, the United Nations secretary-general, Kofi Annan, said Thursday.

Mr. Annan, a native of Ghana and the first sub-Saharan African to head the UN, also said the world community could help Africa by opening markets, providing new sources of funds and focusing aid on such "high-impact areas" as education, clean water and health.

In a report to the Security Council, Mr. Annan also said the disastrous failure of the UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia in 1993 should not discourage such UN operations in Africa.

"The memories of that operation continue to hobble the United Nations' capacity to respond swiftly and decisively to crises," he said.

African leaders, he said, had too often resorted to "heavy centralization of political and economic power" and the suppression of political pluralism.

Predictably, political monopolies often led to corruption, nepotism, complicity and the abuse of power," he said. "A number of African states have continued to reply on centralized and highly personalized forms of government and some have fallen into a pattern of corruption, ethnically based decisions and human rights abuses."

He urged African leaders to protect human rights, ensure fair and impartial enforcement of laws and strengthen their judiciaries to "promote good governance."

Mr. Annan said corruption had "skewed Africa's development" and that governments must "make the fight against corruption a genuine priority."

He cited the world's sluggish response to the ethnic slaughter in Rwanda in 1994, saying the "horrifying suffering of the Rwandan people" sends a strong signal that the world "must never again tolerate such inaction."

Mr. Annan said UN successes in Namibia, Angola and elsewhere showed that the United Nations could play an effective role when member states muster the political will to intervene."

The Security Council asked Mr. Annan to prepare the report following a meeting on Africa held in September during the annual General Assembly debate.

In the report, Mr. Annan noted that colonialism had left Africa without strong political institutions and had divided the continent without regard for traditional tribal and cultural unity.

But he said there was a "growing recognition among Africans themselves" that the continent "look at it

self" and take responsibility for solving its problems.

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## TYRANT: No Answers Now

Continued from Page 1

shadow over the nation that he all but destroyed.

The continuing violence, political feuds, corruption, and social fragility of Cambodia are his legacy.

From 1975 to 1979, he and his black-clad followers killed off the country's educated classes, its monks, its minority groups, its technicians and artists. Many more died of starvation, disease and overwork.

Virtually every Cambodian alive today lost a relative.

This is a nation of 8 million victims of post-traumatic stress disorder.

It is a nation that has still not come to terms with its past, a land where torturers now live side by side with their victims and the bones and skulls of the dead lie unburied in heaps on the sites of Mr. Pol Pot's killing fields.

Many Cambodians seemed to shrink from the idea of a trial, preferring not to look too closely at the horrors of their past or to disturb the demons of their present. Many people here insisted that this was all in the spirit of Buddhist forgiveness.

But reactions Thursday seemed to belie that apparent passivity.

Discussing a man whose name is still spoken in lowered voices, people said Thursday that they had hoped for an accounting.

"He was an old man and he didn't have any power, so he was not frightening to me any more," said Ahmad Yahya, a member of Parliament who lost several brothers and cousins to the Khmer Rouge.

"But I lament that he passed away, like I lost something, lost some answers."

Thursday was the final day of Cambodia's three-day New Year festival, and the streets of the provincial capital of Siem Reap were filled with merrymaking.

In the park near the Summer Palace of King Sihanouk and on the walkways surrounding the ancient temples of Angkor Wat, people splashed each other with water and white powder.

It was a festival that had just been completed 23 years ago, on April 17, 1975, when the Khmer Rouge marched into the capital of Phnom Penh and emptied it of its 3 million residents, launching their murderous regime.

The guerrillas had long ago become more of a nuisance than a true military threat, capable of disrupting security in the outlying provinces but never considered capable of launching any serious attempts to seize power again.

Two weeks ago, a mutiny and defection by several thousand Khmer Rouge troops at Anlong Veng reduced the number of diehards led by Mr. Ta Mok.

The guerrillas, it seemed, had wanted to use Mr. Pol Pot as a possible bargaining chip, offering to turn him over to an international tribunal, according

## EUROPE

**•U.S. Turns to Russia-Latvia Dispute****Moscow's Hardball Tactics Prove Popular in Domestic Politics**

**By Steven Erlanger**  
*New York Times Staff Writer*

**WASHINGTON** — The United States has been working quietly with other nations to defuse a growing confrontation between Russia and Latvia that threatens to damage Washington's already fraying relationship with Moscow.

The Latvian cabinet agreed Wednesday on important changes in its citizenship laws to answer Russian contention that Latvia misrepresents Russians who live there, senior U.S. officials said. The legislation, which is subject to approval by Parliament, would grant citizenship to all children born in Latvia after Aug. 21, 1991, and would make it easier for Russian-speakers to become naturalized.

White House officials have grown increasingly concerned over Moscow's "bullying" rhetoric and tactics against Latvia, including threats of economic sanctions, an official said. Washington sees the crisis as an important test of the charter that President Bill Clinton signed Jan. 16 with the Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which regained their independence when the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.

The State Department spokesman, James Rubin, said sanctions would be counterproductive. "The two countries should work out their problems through diplomatic channels," he said.

The Russians have said they will take steps including asking for the immediate repayment of debts — which Riga dis-

putes — and cutting off some shipments of oil to Latvia.

The underlying fear, Latvian officials say, is that if the Russians can get away with Soviet-style tactics to put pressure on Latvia without a significant response from the United States or Europe, they will try it on others.

Since a demonstration by a few thousand Russian-speaking residents of Latvia was broken up by police March 3 — a demonstration that some in Washington say Moscow had organized — Russia has likened Latvia's treatment of its ethnic Russians to life in Cambodia under the genocidal rule of Pol Pot in the 1970s.

Russian officials, led by President Boris Yeltsin, have turned up the pressure on Latvia in ways reminiscent of the Soviet Union — a move that has proved very popular at home.

The state secretary of the Latvian Foreign Ministry, Māris Riekstins, who is in Washington to discuss the matter with U.S. officials, said that attacking Latvia "is unfortunately the one issue that has managed to unite Russia's government, Parliament and media."

So far, Washington has tried quiet diplomacy, with Mr. Clinton writing the Latvian president, Guntis Ulmanis, last week and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright writing a sharply worded letter to Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov of Russia that was delivered Wednesday.

In her letter, Mrs. Albright said Washington was concerned about the dangerous trend of rising tensions between Russia and Latvia and warned against the use of sanctions.

The United States, the Nordic countries and Britain, as the current president of the European Union, have all lodged protests with Moscow, officials said.

The proposed changes by the Latvian cabinet, encouraged by Western officials and recommended by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, may be enough to promote a dialogue between Moscow and Riga and calm matters down, the officials said.

**Russian General Slain In Attack in Caucasus**

REUTERS

**MOSCOW** — Unidentified gunmen killed a Russian general and three fellow officers and wounded seven other servicemen Thursday in an ambush in the Caucasus region of North Ossetia, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

The Interfax news agency quoted the acting interior minister, Sergei Stepashin, as saying that the attack could have been an attempt by a radical field commander in the nearby secessionist region of Chechnya to derail peace talks between Chechnya and Moscow.

A ministry spokesman said that the gunmen attacked a military column early Thursday about five kilometers (three miles) from the Mozdok air base, Russia's biggest military installation in the volatile southern region.

Lieutenant General Viktor Proko-

penko of the Russian General Staff was killed when the attackers fired at cars with grenade launchers, the spokesman said.

Earlier Thursday, Interfax reported that Colonel General Nikolai Mukhin, deputy commander of the artillery and missile arm of Russia's ground forces, had been badly wounded.

Russian news agencies said that the attackers had escaped without suffering casualties. Interfax quoted Mr. Stepashin as saying that the attack probably had been carried out by a group of Chechen guerrillas not controlled by the separatist government in Grozny, and that it probably was aimed at disrupting peace negotiations.

Interfax quoted the Chechen leader, Aslan Maskhadov, as denouncing the attack and denying any connection with it.

**Parliament Votes to Investigate Ciller**

REUTERS

**ANKARA** — Turkey's Parliament voted Thursday to begin an investigation of former Prime Minister Tansu Ciller on corruption charges that could lead to a trial against her in the country's highest court.

"The motion has been accepted," said Hasan Korkmazcan, the parliamentary speaker, in announcing the result of a show of hands in the National Assembly.

Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz's Motherland Party had charged that Mrs. Ciller and her businessman-husband had accumulated vast wealth while she was in the government from 1993 to 1996.

Mrs. Ciller denies any wrongdoing and says the accusations are an attempt

to undermine her politically. She had the right to address Parliament on Thursday to defend herself but did not turn up.

Deputies from her rightist True Path Party walked out of Parliament in a debate before the vote.

Earlier, in a move to topple her conservative arch-rival, Mr. Yilmaz, Mrs. Ciller said that her party would ask Parliament for early elections. Elections are not due until the end of 2000.

But Mr. Yilmaz received a pledge of continued backing from a leftist party that should keep afloat his alliance, which has been under sustained pressure from the opposition for 10 months.

Deniz Baykal, the leftist leader, said at a news conference that the Repub-

lican People's Party would continue with the approach it has taken since the Yilmaz government was formed last June. Mr. Baykal had previously threatened to drop his support for the government if Mr. Yilmaz did not call elections this year.

The growing belief that the government will avoid early elections has strengthened Turkey's touchy financial markets. Istanbul's share index hit a high, up 7.08 percent at 4,092.40, after Mr. Baykal's comments Thursday.

The government needs the support of Mr. Baykal and his party's 55 deputies for a majority in Turkey's 550-seat Parliament. Mr. Baykal pledged to back the tax reforms and anti-Islamist measures that are Mr. Yilmaz's priorities.

**The High Is Lower: Marijuana Use by Dutch Is Declining**

Agence France-Presse

**AMSTERDAM** — The number of Dutch people who use marijuana now is less than half that cited in past studies, according to a report published Thursday by the University of Amsterdam.

Its Center for Drug Research showed that between 2 percent and 3 percent of the people over the age of 12 had used marijuana, compared with previous estimates of 5 to 6 percent. The results indicated that there was less use of the soft drug in the Netherlands than in the United States, where between 4.2 percent and 5.3 percent of the population over 12 had used the drug as of last month, the study said.

Peter Cohen, one of the writers of the Dutch report, said he considered it to be representative of the whole Dutch population because data were collected from towns across the country.

Small quantities of marijuana — a maximum of five grams per person per day — can be sold legally in specialized shops or "coffee shops," even though drugs are illegal in the Netherlands.

**Ulster Poll Backs Accord****Unionist Leader Says Pact Is 'as Fair as It Gets'**

Agence France-Presse

**BELFAST** — Northern Ireland's most prominent Protestant leader began the task Thursday of selling a historic peace deal to his divided constituency as a poll suggested there was overwhelming public support for it.

Bolstered by the newspaper survey indicating 73 percent of the province backed the deal, David Trimble of the Ulster Unionist Party insisted, "This agreement is as good and as fair as it gets." He added: "It would be quite foolish even to contemplate other alternatives. This party is not going to abandon the opportunity that is there."

By common consent, Mr. Trimble has one of the hardest tasks of all political leaders in Northern Ireland in persuading Protestants to back the settlement in a referendum May 22.

The deal to which he agreed last Friday was a compromise between the ambitions of pro-British unionists, mainly Protestant, and those who seek a united Ireland, mainly Roman Catholic.

Although the proposals would see the province remain part of Britain, it would also formalize a role for the Irish government in the North's affairs, which is anathema to hard-line unionists.

On Wednesday, a key Protestant group, the Orange Order, which has 80,000 members in the province and a large membership overlap with the Ulster Unionist Party, said it could not recommend the deal as it stood.

The same day, the Reverend Ian Paisley, firebrand leader of the second main Protestant party, the Democratic Unionists, began his campaign for a "No" vote in the referendum, accusing Mr. Trimble of betrayal.

But a poll published Thursday suggested such hard-line stances might be out of step with popular opinion in Northern Ireland and could relegate "No" campaigners to the sidelines of Ulster politics.

Results of the poll, published in Thursday's editions of *The Guardian* of London and the *Irish Times*, showed 73 percent planned to vote "Yes" in the referendum, with only 14 percent voting "No." About 1,000 people were interviewed in the Republic of Ireland, 1,000 in mainland Britain and 500 in Northern Ireland.

The poll showed that 61 percent of Ireland's population, also voting in a referendum May 22, backed the agreement.

**Havel's Doctors Plan For a New Operation**

COURTESY OF THE STAR/STAFF

**VIENNA** — President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic must undergo another operation within six weeks to remove a tube inserted into his colon, Austrian doctors said Thursday.

Dr. Ernst Bodner, the chief surgeon at University Clinic in Innsbruck, where Mr. Havel is hospitalized, said that some 35 centimeters (14 inches) of his colon was removed during an operation Tuesday. A "routine" operation, Dr. Bodner said, is still needed to take out the excretory duct that was inserted.

"The operation is necessary in order to stop the infection process," he said, according to the Austria Press Agency.

"Everything else can be fixed by antibiotics."

Dr. Bodner added that there was no sign of complications.

It is unclear whether Mr. Havel's latest medical crisis will prevent him from helping to resolve the political stalemate that preceded him from parliamentary elections June 19 and 20; it is likely to result from health problems.

The 61-year-old president, who has a recent history of peritonitis, was rushed to a surgical ward in Innsbruck on

Tuesday from the nearby Alpine resort where he was vacationing. Doctors diagnosed a ruptured colon and acute peritonitis.

He was reported by doctors to be in satisfactory condition (AP, Reuters) Thursday.

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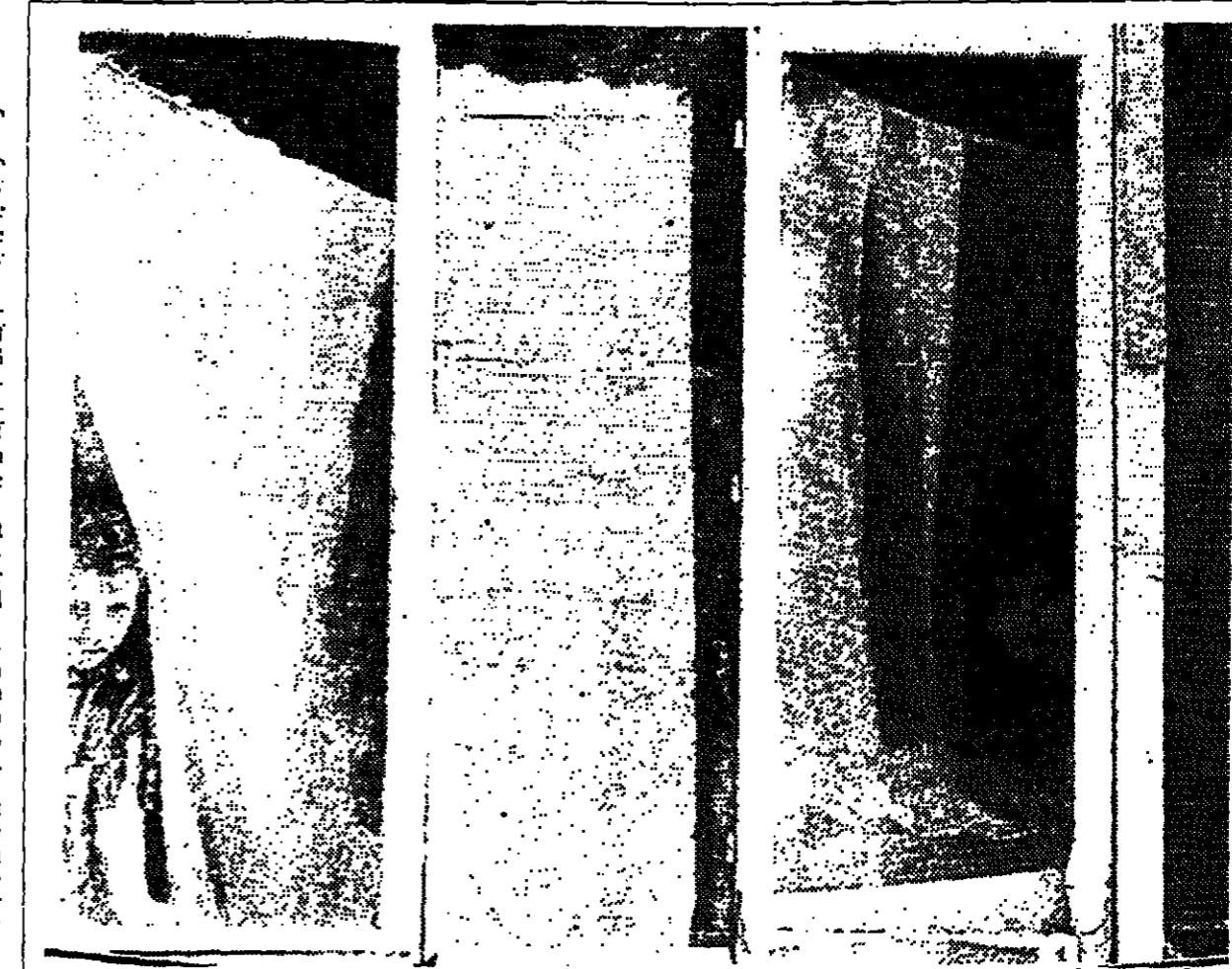
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**BRIEFLY**

**HOMECOMING** — Bosnians who returned to Dobrinja, a suburb of Sarajevo, peering Thursday through the shattered windows of the homes they lived in before the war and which they have reclaimed.

delinquency. The government is expected to announce in late May whether it will act on the proposals. (AP)

**Yeltsin Standing by Kiriyenko**

**MOSCOW** — President Boris Yeltsin warned lawmakers Thursday that he would again propose Sergei Kiriyenko for prime minister if Parliament rejects his candidate a second time in voting set for Friday.

The president has no candidate except Sergei Kiriyenko, Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, said, according to the Interfax news agency. The spokesman quoted Mr. Yeltsin as saying that the current political standoff "costs Russia dearly from an economic and financial point of view."

Mr. Kiriyenko met Thursday with Communists and other factions in the State Duma in an attempt to bolster support in advance of Friday's vote. (AP)

**Jail for Delinquents' Parents?**

**PARIS** — The government is considering stiff fines or even jail terms for parents of juvenile delinquents as part of a bill to curb a dramatic rise in urban violence in France.

Two Socialist deputies presented Prime Minister Lionel Jospin with a 250-page report Thursday outlining ways of curbing youth violence.

The report proposes fines and jail terms of up to two years for parents deemed to have neglected children who fall into

Zoran Zivic, 39, a Bosnian Serb war crimes suspect, was handed over Thursday to NATO forces in Bosnia to be transferred to the UN war crimes tribunal in The Hague. He had been serving a sentence in a military prison in the northwestern Bosnian town of Banja Luka. (AP)

**THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**The Romanian Post Office Privatization Project**  
Consultancy Services for Corporatization and Preparation for Privatization (Stage One)

**Specific Procurement Notice**

1. This invitation for bids follows the general procurement notice for this project that appeared in *Financial Times* (Issue nr D8523A of April 9th, 1998) and in *International Herald Tribune* (Issue nr 35801 of April 9th, 1998).

2. The Ministry of Communications (MOC) of the Government of Romania and the Romanian Post Office (RPO) have decided to implement the strategy for restructuring of postal services sector through the Romanian Post Office Privatization Project (the Project).

The Project is phased in two stages, as follows:  
Stage One: Corporatization and Preparation for Privatization of RPO;  
Stage Two: Privatization of RPO by Initial Public Offer (IPO).

3. The MOC and RPO now intend to hire Consultants for Stage One; Corporatization and Preparation for Privatization of RPO, and invite sealed bids from eligible bidders for:

- \* Financial Audits - according to Romanian Accounting Standards and International Accounting Standards, and RPO Financial Forecast;
- \* Assistance for the transformation of RPO from its present status as a Regie Autonome to a joint stock company;
- \* Development of Financial Management Action Plan for RPO;
- \* Business Advisory Services (to forecast potential business and services, etc.);
- \* Preparation of Stage Two Term Sheet.

4. The Stage Two of the Project will be scheduled upon the completion of the Stage One. The key objectives of Consultancy Services for Stage Two (Privatization of RPO by IPO) will comprise the development of a valuation of the company and a sale strategy, and sale of RPO's shares.

5. Bidding will be conducted through an international competitive bidding procedure, according to Romanian legislation. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the RPO at the address given below from 10:00 to 16:00 hours, local time, Monday to Friday.

6. During the period April 21st - 30th 1998, from 10:00 to 16:00 hours, local time, a complete set of bidding documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders by the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of US\$ 1,500. The method of payment will be direct deposit to the RPO account nr 25.110.090.09077.300.00.9 BANCOREX, Victoria Branch, 155 Calea Victoriei Ave., 70012 Bucharest, Romania. The documents will be sent by international courier or handed to an authorized local representative presenting a proper power of attorney.

7. Bids must be delivered to the address below at/or before 12:00 hours, local time, June 15th, 1998. All Stage One bids must be accompanied by a bid security of US\$ 50,000. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend at the address below at 12:00 hours, local time in June 15th, 1998.

**Romanian Post Office**

14 Libertății Avenue

70106 Bucharest 5

Romania

Attn: Mr Gabriel Mateescu

Phone: +40/400 1102

Fax: +40/400 1515

## ASIA/PACIFIC

**Japan's Lack of Leadership Pushes ASEAN Toward Cooperation With China**By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

**SINGAPORE** — China has used its strong economy and apparent immunity to Asia's financial turmoil to gain significant diplomatic favor with its previously suspicious neighbors at the expense of Japan, which has failed to meet regional expectations of leadership, officials and analysts say.

As a result, when officials of the Association of South East Asian Nations hold their annual meeting Friday and Saturday in Kuala Lumpur with their counterparts from Beijing, China will be treated as a cooperative partner, rather than a threat to Southeast Asia's security.

"China is really emerging from this smelling good," said Rodolfo Severino Jr., the secretary-general of ASEAN. "We still have a territorial problem with China, but otherwise things are going well between ASEAN and Beijing."

ASEAN includes Brunei, Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam in a group that could potentially act as a counterweight to China or any other large regional player.

In a move to consolidate its new image and role as a benevolent power, China sent its recently

appointed foreign minister, Tang Jiaxuan, to Indonesia this week with an offer of an aid package worth more than \$600 million to help overcome the Indonesian financial and economic crisis.

It was Mr. Tang's first solo trip abroad since he was chosen by the Chinese Parliament last month to replace Qian Qichen. Southeast Asian officials said that his decision to visit two ASEAN countries — Indonesia and Singapore — was significant.

"It shows the importance Beijing is giving to good neighborly relations and its desire to cooperate with other countries in the region in these difficult times," Mr. Severino said.

He added that Mr. Tang had personally assured him there would be no change in China's foreign policy, unless it was to strengthen ties between China and ASEAN.

Beijing's assistance, gratefully accepted by President Suharto of Indonesia, included \$400 million in standby loans as part of a \$43 billion rescue package for the country organized by the International Monetary Fund, as well as bilateral aid in the form of medicines, trade credits and increased barter exchanges so that Indonesia can save its scarce hard currency reserves.

China's assistance, totaling several billion dollars, to Indonesia and other troubled East

Asian economies, including Thailand and South Korea, is dwarfed by similar Japanese aid to the region amounting to more than \$19 billion.

Yet Asian countries have been disappointed by Tokyo's failure, despite repeated economic stimulus packages, to get the Japanese economy growing fast enough to absorb more of the exports they must sell if they are to recover.

"While we in ASEAN recognize the mea-

flecting Asian countries, China stood aloof, leaving Japan — the world's second largest economy after the United States — to coordinate responses with Washington, even though Beijing often criticized such coordination as evidence of American and Japanese attempts to exert hegemony over the region.

China's readiness in this crisis to provide most of its aid as part of the IMF's program of free-market reforms for the worst-affected Asian economies has won praise from the United States.

While Asian countries have generally welcomed China's aid as evidence of a more cooperative and responsible policy toward the region, what seems to have impressed them most is Beijing's evident determination not to follow the example of many other East Asian governments and devalue its currency. Mr. Suharto specifically thanked Mr. Tang for this.

By making Chinese exports more competitive, devaluation of the yuan would undermine the export industries of Asian countries hit hard by currency upheaval.

Mr. Tang also gave an assurance in Jakarta that Beijing regarded recent riots that targeted Indonesia's ethnic Chinese minority as an internal matter for Indonesia to handle.

"We always regard ethnic Chinese in Indonesia as Indonesian nationals and the issue relating to the ethnic Chinese as an internal affair of Indonesia," he said.

In the past, China's protective attitude toward the more than 20 million Chinese living in Southeast Asia, and its policy during the Cold War of supporting communist parties trying to overthrow Southeast Asian governments, fueled suspicions — especially in Indonesia — that it had ambitions to dominate the region.

More recently, such suspicions were heightened by Beijing's claims to ownership of the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea and its use of force to take over several small islands. The islands are also claimed, in whole or part, by several ASEAN members — Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei.

Gerald Segal, an Asia specialist at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, said Beijing's diplomacy since the financial crisis erupted in Asia in July was impressive.

"Certainly, the conventional wisdom is that China has had a good crisis and Japan has had a bad one," he said. "But that does not provide final answer to the big question in everybody's mind: As China grows stronger, what kind of power will it be?"

## BRIEFLY

**Students Place The Blame for 'All Disasters' On Suharto****2 Koreas' Talks Remain Stalled**

**BEIJING** — North and South Korean negotiators met Thursday in the Chinese capital but failed to find a way to restart stalled talks on aid to the North, a South Korean Embassy official said.

"The differences between the two sides were still too great and the meeting ended with no progress," the official said after heads of the two delegations met for almost two hours to try to break the stalemate.

"They agreed to try to meet again," the official said, adding that there was no schedule for the next attempt to restart talks. (Reuters)

**Malaysian Assails Aid Groups on Haze**

**KUALA LUMPUR** — A Malaysian cabinet minister lashed out Thursday at international aid organizations, saying they had failed to help Southeast Asian countries combat smog from forest and bush fires.

"So far we have not received or seen any NGO actively participating or campaigning to help or come up with more positive proposals on how to deal with the issue," the national Bernama news agency quoted Environment Minister Lee Hieong Ding as saying. NGO stands for nongovernmental organization.

Mr. Lee said that nongovernmental organizations had in the past complained about forest conservation efforts in the region but did not put forward ideas when the forests were in danger of being destroyed.

"Now," he said, "I think it's high time for them to come forward to play their role, especially in forest fires." (Reuters)

**Richardson Sets Afghanistan Visit**

**KABUL** — The American envoy Bill Richardson will become the highest-ranking U.S. official to visit Afghanistan in more than two decades when he takes a "talk peace" message to its warring factions Friday.

Mr. Richardson, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, is to meet top officials of the Taliban Islamic movement, which rules most of the country, and faction leaders bent on ending the movement's grip on power. (Reuters)

**Burma Shrugs Off Rights Accusation**

**BANGKOK** — Burma's military rulers dismissed as a fabrication on Thursday an Amnesty International report detailing human rights abuses against ethnic Shan civilians, saying the rights organization was a "platform" for dissident groups. (Reuters)

**Ancient Rite On Ganges A Lodestar For Hindus**By John F. Burns  
*New York Times Service*

**HARDWAR**, India — The rushing gray-green waters of the Ganges were as chilly as they have been in years as A.K. Sharma stripped to his underwear, plunged into the shallow edge of India's holiest river and raised cupped handfuls of water toward the rising sun.

But Mr. Sharma, a 48-year-old engineer, was jubilant. After journeying 250 miles (400 kilometers) from his home in Agra, the city of the Taj Mahal, Mr. Sharma, his wife and two children joined millions of Hindu pilgrims who traveled to Hardwar from across India in the last three months to join in what is billed here as the world's biggest religious festival.

After an exhausting day on chaotic roads and a night in a dusty tented camp, Mr. Sharma had timed his bathing well. As he made his way through the dense crowd of worshippers pressing toward the river on Tuesday, less than two hours remained to the most propitious moment of the most propitious day in the Hindu calendar, as determined by astrological calculations that underpin what is known here as the *kumbh mela*.

The *mela*, or festival, is a rotating rite that chroniclers say has been observed at Hardwar once every 12 years since the second millennium B.C.

As India rushes into the age of technology, launching communications satellites, developing nuclear weapons and enthusiastically embracing the Internet, the passion for the ancient rituals among the country's 700 million Hindus shows no sign of flagging.

The Hardwar mela is believed to have drawn the largest crowds ever to converge on this city in the lee of the Himalayan foothills. By some accounts as many as 10 million people have come since January. In 1989, a *kumbh mela* at Allahabad, on the lower reaches of the Ganges, drew as many as 30 million, according to some estimates.

The phenomenon has delighted many Indians, who yearn to guard their ancient traditions even as they seek to modernize what had been one of Asia's most creasy economies.

"Our technological know-how is



Hindus drying their clothes after a dip in the Ganges at the festival.

very well, but our ancients were understanding things much better," Mr. Sharma said in English. Motioning toward the hubbub on both banks of the Ganges, and the dozens of brightly-tiled temples dotting the escarpment above the river, he added: "Something is there, something which I am not exactly knowing, something which is hidden; something which I may not be able to prove technically, but which I know is there in my soul."

According to ancient Hindu scriptures, bathing at Hardwar at the time of the *kumbh mela*, or at Allahabad, Nasik and Ujjain, the other cities on the north Indian plain that host the mela at three-year intervals, is the supreme act of worship. worth 10 million dips in the Ganges and other holy rivers at other less propitious times.

Some Hindus believe that dipping at a *kumbh mela* will guarantee eternal salvation, a release from the cycle of birth, death and reincarnation. Others believe that the mela washes away all sins, cleanses the soul or earns the blessings of the Hindu deities for a coming marriage or business venture or for relief from physical afflictions.

There were many pilgrims with disabilities here this week. One man in his 30s, paralyzed in both legs by polio, arrived at the most holy spot along the riverbank, known as the *brahmakund*, after dragging himself by his arms from a camp more than 15 kilometers away, a journey he said had taken him 20 hours.

The origin of the *kumbh melas* lies in a Hindu legend, involving a struggle between gods and demons for control of a *kumbha*, or clay pitcher, filled with the nectar of immortality churned from the bottom of the oceans. According to the legend, one of the gods seized the pitcher and circled the earth for 12 days — 12 years in earthly time — spilling drops of the nectar at four places on earth — the sites of the *kumbh melas* — and at eight places in the heavens.

According to early records, including an account of the 7th century A.D. by a Chinese traveler, Hsuan Tung, the melas served from ancient times as grand gatherings of Hindu holy men, the sadhus, swamis, sanyasis, gurus and yogis of the time.

"When the stars were in a particular position, the sadhus simply followed the great rivers to their confluence and stayed there until others, from all directions, joined them," according to Rajesh Bedi, who wrote a 1991 book on the sadhus, itinerant holy men who renounce all worldly goods. "Then they discussed the state of the body politic, the economic condition of the people, and philosophical and theological questions."

The ascetic sadhus still dominate the festivals, setting up vast encampments near the river where they pray, practice yoga, perform their rites, read from Hindu scriptures, chant mantras and hold discourses with the common pilgrims. For urban Hindus, in particular,

the sadhus, many of whom still live lives of renunciation in the forests and mountains or wander from village to village as mendicants, are a focus of profound fascination and respect.

Although India is instinctively entrepreneurial, Hindu beliefs have engendered an abiding respect for those who abjure the material world; exploiting this politically was part of the genius of Mohandas Gandhi, the independence leader, a barrister trained in London who led the struggle against British rule in the minimal accoutrements of the sadhu, with a cotton loincloth and a wooden staff.

These days, Indians who once followed Gandhi are as likely to be found at melas chanting the praises of near-naked sadhus, as the crowds did everywhere this week at Hardwar.

Men like Mr. Sharma, the engineer from Agra, and their wives lined the riverbanks Tuesday more than 60,000 sadhus, organized into monastic orders called *ashrams*, marched across pontoon bridges to the bathing ghats, terraced areas flanked by temples at the heart of the city. The crowds tossed garlands of marigolds and shouted: "We bow to you, oh holy men!" "We kiss your feet!" and "Long Live Lord Ram!"

The sadhus and their leaders, many of them carried to the ghats in gaily colored palanquins shaded from the sun by gold and crimson parasols, waved back regularly.

## RECRUITMENT

You will find below a selection of employment offers published in last Monday's International Herald Tribune. For a copy of last Monday's paper, please contact Sarah Wershof, London: 44 171 420 0326.

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

**Herald Tribune**  
INTERNATIONAL  
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST**Make Asylum Easier**

No American tradition is more deeply rooted and valued than the standing offer of asylum for arrivals claiming to fear political persecution if sent back home. Here lies the value of a report by the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights on the first-year workings of the asylum provisions of the immigration law of 1996. In this law, Congress, acting on its fear of an unchecked flood of illegal immigrants, set up a regime of "expedited removal," or summary deportation, to bar asylum seekers found not to qualify.

The report, "Slamming 'The Golden Door,'" focuses on the bureaucratic hurdles facing those in flight. Decisions with potential life-or-death consequences are made by low-level officials with little expertise in sorting out the situations of people typically possessing faked or no papers. Initially, the applicants are denied access to legal assistance and processed in a matter of hours, sometimes on the basis of inadequate translations. They can be treated abusively. At the next hurdle, they must still convince an asylum officer and then perhaps an immigration

Judge — again, sometimes in haste and without counsel — that their professed fear of persecution is credible.

It seems that the bulk of those caught up at American ports and airports are Mexicans trying to enter illegally. Only about 2 percent of the several tens of thousands so far subjected to expedited removal are actually asylum seekers, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The service says there is no evidence that any of them was actually persecuted once home.

But the Lawyers Committee established that the statistical evidence is skimpy, expedited removal is not fully open to public view, and those caught up in it cannot be sure of fair treatment promised by tradition and law. These are shortcomings that the committee would correct by new legislation if possible, administratively if not.

In a world where the United States remains the harbor of hope, the chances that people qualified for asylum will be tossed back to an arbitrary regime must be brought down as close as possible to zero.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

**Executing Children**

Texas State Representative Jim Pitts has a modest proposal for addressing the problem of juvenile murders like the recent killings in Jonesboro, Arkansas. He announced recently that he would introduce a bill in the state legislature to make 11-year-olds eligible for a death sentence. If this sounds like a parody of the old maxim that bad cases make bad law, Mr. Pitts is apparently serious about it. "I realize this is a drastic step, but the kids that are growing up today aren't the 'Leave It to Beaver' kids I grew up with," he told the Dallas Morning News. Fortunately, his idea appears to have little chance of actually becoming law. Governor George W. Bush has announced his opposition to the plan.

Current law in a majority of the 38 death-penalty states, including Texas, permits the execution of convicts who were 16 or 17 at the time of their crimes. According to a forthcoming report from the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty, there were 58 people on death row across the country last year for crimes committed when they were juveniles, and nine others have actually been executed since 1985. The Supreme Court concluded in 1988 that such punishment

does not offend the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment." But the high court has suggested elsewhere that a death sentence for a 15-year-old is probably unconstitutional.

That, however, has not stopped some people from hoping to push the death eligibility age downward. If Mr. Pitts's idea sounds extreme, it is different mainly in degree from proposals supported by prominent mainstream politicians. The juvenile justice legislation being pushed by Senate Republicans this term originally contained language that would have lowered the boundary from 18 to 16. (They later removed the provision.) And Governor Pete Wilson of California suggested last year that he might support death eligibility for 14-year-olds.

Even if there were evidence that executing people for juvenile crimes made a difference in crime rates, the practice ought to be unacceptable. Although major changes in state or federal law now seem remote, the fact that some talk seriously about further lowering the death penalty age limit means that those who oppose the practice must take it seriously, too.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

**An Airline Innovator**

Robert Crandall of American Airlines, who is expected to retire next month, always believed that he knew exactly what was right for the airline industry, and never hesitated to challenge anyone who disagreed. But he also recognized, to the great benefit of his shareholders, when to junk notions that circumstances proved false.

Mr. Crandall knew that deregulation would be disastrous for his industry. But after the Carter administration withdrew the regulatory safety blanket, he brilliantly constructed a complex hub-and-spoke system that brought passengers the steeply lower fares and vastly better flight schedules economists had predicted.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**Other Comment**  
Citizenship Unlearned

A lot of Americans don't know what citizenship is anymore. What is it? It is the only bond we all have with one another and with our nation.

As I looked at the countries collapsing (after the Cold War), I saw that the United States was partaking in some of the disintegrating forces: the death of an all-encompassing ideology or set of truths; deconstruction of the nation in the name of ambition and individual egos; breakdown of a language as a unifying element in society; minority groups insisting on their own separate law; finally, mainstream society waiting too long to confront the situation.

Citizenship tests have been so dumbed down as to be simply a fraud. What are the colors of the flag? What is the capital of the nation?

—From "The Death of Citizenship," by George Anne Geyer, in the spring issue of American Experiment Quarterly.

**Herald Tribune**

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## OPINION/LETTERS

## Putting Korea Together Again

By Don Oberdorfer

**S**EOUL — In many respects, Kim Dae Jung, 74, has the most difficult job since South Korea's founding president, Syngman Rhee, led the country through its birth pangs and the Korean War in the 1950s.

Due to the financial crisis that struck in November, Mr. Kim must engineer extensive changes in the economic system that had been a remarkably successful engine of growth. Amid a painful recession, he must fulfill the requirements of the global economy and the strictures of the IMF.

Even more daunting, he is trying to change the mind-set of South Koreans toward the world outside and especially toward North Korea. In a decisive turn, he has put aside South Korea's traditional aspirations for supremacy plus unification, and has set out to coexist with the fierce but failing North Korean regime.

This policy shift has important consequences for the United States, which maintains 37,000 troops on the Korean Peninsula to preserve the fragile peace. Mr. Kim seemed serenely confident, in a recent meeting with me, that North Korea would validate and advance his policies by pursuing North-South dialogue and engagement, which it has shunned for most of this decade.

His hopes were given a boost more quickly than almost anyone expected, when North Korea agreed last week to start official talks with the South for the first time in four years.

Nonetheless, the record of the North Korean regime, including its hard-line behavior at just completed four-party talks in Geneva, makes Mr. Kim's "sunshine" diplomacy a risky bet.

His initiative might not have been widely accepted by the South Korean people six months ago. But the South's economic disaster underscored its inability to face the huge undertaking of unifying the peninsula by absorbing its poor cousins to the north. Because of the much wider disparity involved, this task would be several times as difficult and expensive as that faced by West Germany in absorbing East Germany.

His government has begun lifting restrictions on the flow of gifts, goods and investments from South to North. It is lifting restrictions on travel to the North, seeking to develop people-to-people contacts ranging from reconciliation of divided families to joint tourist activities, and encouraging

aging fund-raising activities in the South to provide aid.

Plans have been announced to lift the long-standing ban on listening to North Korean radio and television, and eventually to eliminate the ban on North Korean written propaganda.

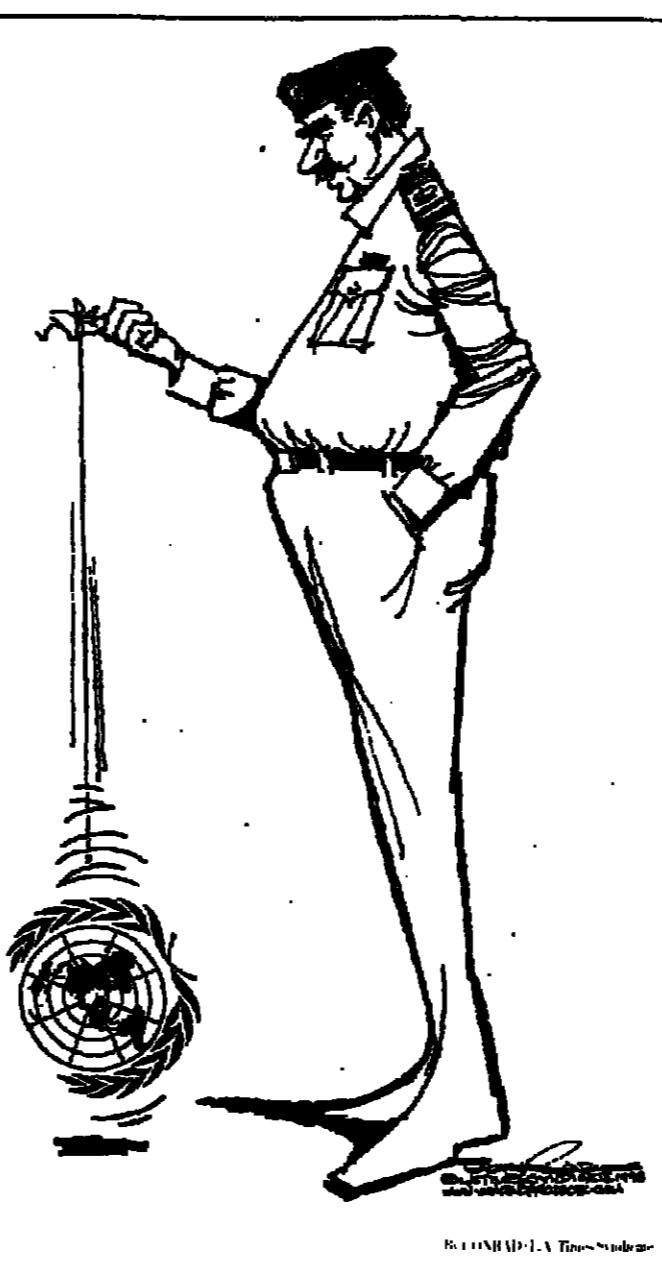
Mr. Kim's steps are deliberately low-key, but they add up to a reversal of the attitudes and operations of the predecessor government of his longtime rival, Kim Young Sam.

In a more traditional mode, the new president has also set forth a warning: "We will never tolerate armed provocation of any kind."

I have known all of South Korea's presidents since Syngman Rhee, and most of its senior politicians since I began covering Northeast Asia for The Washington Post in 1972. Of them all, Kim Dae Jung has had the clearest and best articulated ideas on where he wanted to lead the country and especially on North-South affairs.

U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth is telling Koreans in symbolic but unmistakable terms that change is in the making: "We are both in the front seat of the car, and it is probably time for you to take the wheel for a while." Lest Koreans feel bereft of continuing U.S. support, he adds, "We'll be sitting right beside you."

The writer is journalist-in-residence at the Foreign Policy Institute of Johns Hopkins University's Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, and author of "The Two Koreas: A Contemporary History." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



RONALD LA TIMES STAFFER

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Civilized Japan

Regarding "Is Japan Too Civilized for the '90s?" (April 13):

The author seems to think that the answer to the headline's question is "yes."

He notes that the traditional Japanese mother wants her child "to grow up so as not to be a nuisance to other people," this seems to worry him, and he argues that Japan "needs an infusion of economic ruthlessness, a dose of the law of the jungle."

However, all is not lost, as Japan is now "trying to become nastier."

Leaving aside those interna-

tional businesses in competition with the Japanese that may doubt whether more economic ruthlessness is needed, millions of people still alive remember all too clearly a time when the Japanese were indeed a nuisance to other people.

Let us go slowly in pushing the Japanese to be more aggressive. The gods may be so unkind as to give us what we ask for.

JOHN RAY.

Fontenay-Trésigny, France.

The article did not mention the possibility of a middle way between, or a combination of, the American and Japanese ways of

life. A mixture of Japan's polite, civil and group-oriented society and America's ambitious, rambunctious and individual-oriented society is both desirable and possible.

I believe that a mix of both lifestyles is important and necessary to achieve long-term happiness and peace within a society. But if I had to choose one over the other, I would prefer that children be polite, civilized, nonviolent and happy than rude, violent, egotistical and happy. Just think of the violent acts committed by children in the United States in the last few weeks.

RAMIN KAWEH.  
London.

## BOOKS

## MAKING HISTORY

By Stephen Fry. 380 pages. \$24. Random House.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

I MUST admit that when I pulled this book out of its mailing envelope, my heart gave a few extra beat and very uneven thuds. In the spirit of disclosure, I must also say that I thought I'd written the novel "Making History" just a few years back. It was pretty good, too. Got good reviews, was optioned for the movies, all that. But here comes another novel, bright as you please, set up for good reviews, probably going to be optioned for the movies. It teaches me a lesson, doesn't it? There's every kind of foolish hope and dream and vanity possible around the idea of "making history."

Graduate student Michael Young is really young, so young his nickname is Pup. He's reading history at Cambridge, and he's a bit of a genius, crammed with facts, packed with eagerness and peppy self-love. He's just completed his dissertation on the early life of Adolf Hitler. In a bright, idiot-savant sort of way, he's been exploring the roots of evil: Maybe Hitler "happened" because Hitler's mother was abused by her husband or, maybe . . . oh, it doesn't matter. His dissertation is finished!

He's living in that wiggly moment between being a student and becoming — he doesn't know quite what. Michael's personal life only rates a C-plus; his girlfriend, a geneticist, is tedious, condescending and thinks he's a bit of a dope. He, on the other hand, feels that working in science is a fairly inferior way to spend time. No matter how you dice those human cells, they're not going to yield up either the nature of evil or the way to eradicate it.

By the time we know this much, we've already seen flashbacks of Klara and

Alois, Adolf's wretched parents, and seen Adolf as a youth. Michael Young has already met the elderly physicist Leo Zuckermann, who teaches at Cambridge, tinkers with a time machine of his own invention and obsesses bitterly about his own father's unspeakable medical career at Auschwitz. How can good and sentient human beings even begin to imagine or integrate the facts of such dreadful wickedness? If only there were a way to blot out the Nazi past, change it, change the contours of our recent history!

Stephen Fry has an absolutely wonderful time with this idea. He's a lot like Michael Young himself here. As an author, Fry is frisky, barking, jumping, trying out this and that. He sends Michael and Professor Zuckermann back in time to make sure Hitler never gets born. (Hew! That ought to take care of things. Talk about making history!) Then, by reason of this not-too-well-thought-out good deed, Michael finds himself in a parallel Hitler-less universe at Princeton University, traditionally a haven for 20th-century European intellectual émigrés. Good grief. What obtains here?

Again, like his hero, the author bursts with exuberance and off-the-cuff learning. He knows, for starters, lots about academic life. He throws in a digression about passing exams by mentioning "the newly emergent middle class" (since every society is bound to have a newly emergent middle class), which echoes Christopher Isherwood's tale in "Lions and Shadows" of passing an exam by referring repeatedly to the monarch, since every period in England is bound to have one of those, too. But Fry also knows hell's own amount about Hitler's early life and how he spent time in the trenches in World War I. He knows plenty about the beginnings of the Nazi Party, the economic privations that sent Germany into a collective seething rage, and the pervasive anti-Semitism

that swirled through most of Europe at that time. If Hitler hadn't existed, would that fact alone have changed the course of history?

This is a "what-if" book, and Fry blithers about with the concept, kicks it about like a Nerf ball. He's too smart (and a little too goofy?) to let himself get trapped in a linear plot. At some level, Hitler's the last thing on his mind.

Fry's interested in the idea of evil and certainly in the idea of individual freedom, but he also uses great chunks of the narrative to zoom off on tangents: What's this history thing? Maybe it's just anecdotes. Michael Young hypothesizes and braids out a string of бересты stories for his own amusement. Maybe history is what you find in encyclopedias, and the author throws in three or four pages of that kind of material. No, maybe it's memorized facts! Michael spouts some. Or no, maybe history is just a string of catchwords from songs and commercials and God knows what all. Michael gives us some of that, too.

Or maybe, in the last analysis, history turns out to be like when you say, I used to be in love with Jocko, but he's history. Maybe history is what we should, after all that effort, endeavor to forget. Maybe history is just the irretrievable past. Maybe despite all solemn warnings to the contrary, history is useless to us in the larger sense.

"Making History," or in the case of this bright, engaging, learned novel, re-making history, is a peculiarly human folly. It's not what women and men should be doing at all, perhaps. The real point to life is something far better and a lot more fun. To find out, read "Making History." Read both of them — why not? As far as I'm concerned, they're both terrific.

Carolyn See reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When two already married people run off together, there are two left on the sidelines, and it happens in bridge also. The victory of Paul Soloway of Mill Creek, Washington, and Bob Goldmann of Highland Village, Texas, in the Vanderbilt Knockout Teams in Reno was the swan song of a great professional partnership. In the last two decades they have won a string of national and world titles, but this is apparently the end of the road for them at national level.

Nick Nickell of Manhattan made Soloway an offer he could not refuse, and in the future he will play for the Nickell team with Bob Ham-

mon. That leaves Goldman unattached, although the partnership will remain active in lesser events and in the next trials to select a world champion.

The Richard Schwartz team seemed to be coasting to victory in the final, but there was some excitement at the finish. The margin was down to 15 imps with four deals remaining, and there were two chances for the opposing Jim Cayne team.

One was on the diagrammed deal, on which both teams arrived in six spades doubled.

After the auction shown, David Berkowitz, for the Cayne team, received a heart lead, which he ruffed. He led a diamond to the king and ace, and Martel made a good shift to a club, forcing the dummy return would have allowed

another ruff and a penalty of 500. But it would not have changed the result: Schwartz won by 20 imps.

**NORTHE (D)**  
♦ QJ2  
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—

**WEST**                    **EAST**  
K7                         5  
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A10362                ♦KQJ

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**East and West were vulnerable**

**The bidding:**  
North      East      South      West  
3 ♠      4 ♠      4 ♠      5 ♠  
5 ♠      Pass      Pass      6 ♠  
6 ♠      Dbl.      Pass      Pass

**West led the heart two.**

## Shop, Sulk, Throw a Fit: Guys at Work Go Girlie

By Maureen Dowd

**N**EW YORK — It was a pernicious time to be a girl, when I first started in journalism.

You were supposed to look and behave as much like men as possible.

Dress-for-success navy blue suits and floppy ties were in vogue. Any display of "female behavior" — moody, high-strung, weepy, cutesy — was

## MEANWHILE

frowned on, as was chitter about boyfriends or babies or clothes.

Once, at my newspaper, a cub reporter named Susan fell into disfavor for spending too much time jabbering about shoe shopping.

So I know we have made progress when I watch the television character Ally McBeal stand on her desk and try on jeans so her co-workers can help her decide if they are snug enough for a date.

Poor Ally has been cuffed around plenty for being a bad feminist icon.

The fictional 28-year-old, Harvard-trained Boston lawyer has been dismissed as a childlike vision, a male fantasy of a liberated woman.

It is hard to imagine any real office being as neuroses-friendly or funny as Ally's law firm. With skirts that stop just below the waist, the screwball litigator treats her profession as a ladder for her social life.

She's an updated version of those '50s heroines from Wellesley and Vassar who wore gloves and hats and got low-level jobs in publishing until they could snag a man in a gray flannel suit and a white picket fence.

Ally, played by Calista Flockhart, is awfully fluttery, even for a culture that has relaxed enough to call women "girls" again. But she has a point: Women have always had a healthful attitude about the relative importance of work and personal life. Ally's philosophy is really no different from that of Margo Channing in Joseph Mankiewicz's 1950 classic film "All About Eve."

"Funny business, a woman's career," mused Bette Davis, playing the high-spirited actress Margo. "The things you drop on your way up the ladder so you can move faster, you forget you'll need them again when you get

back to being a woman. It's one career all females have in common, whether we like it or not. Sooner or later, we've got to work at it, no matter how many other careers we've had or wanted."

"And in the last analysis, nothing's any good unless you can look up just before dinner or run around in bed and there he is. Without that, you're not a woman."

Ally's critics miss the point that what is cutting-edge about the show is not Ally. The most potent symbol is the unisex bathroom, where all the male lawyers act out their neuroses.

The most remarkable post-feminist trend in America is not about women. It is about men. The idea that women should mimic men is now dead. The boutiques that sold those mannish wardrobes for women have gone out of business. Now men mimic women.

Men were afraid at first that the women who had invaded the workplace would run around the office acting dithy and manipulative. But while women were suppressing their feminine wiles, men were usurping those wiles. Men soon began turning traditional female modes of behavior into macho strategies to get ahead.

While women were misguided, men were poaching the competitive tactics that women had honed at home through the centuries.

Now that it is smart office politics to share tender feelings, I see male colleagues sulking and throwing hissy fits to get their way.

Now that it is smart office politics to be a sensitive family man, I see male colleagues insisting on taking more time off to spend with their wives and babies. Now that men are supposed to bond with each other over more than golf, I see the little dears openly discussing their messy love lives at the office.

Now that it is chic for men to confess their vulnerabilities, I see male colleagues deciding where to sit in the office according to whether the light is sufficient to prevent seasonal affective disorder.

And yes, they talk about shopping. Even for shoes.

*The New York Times*

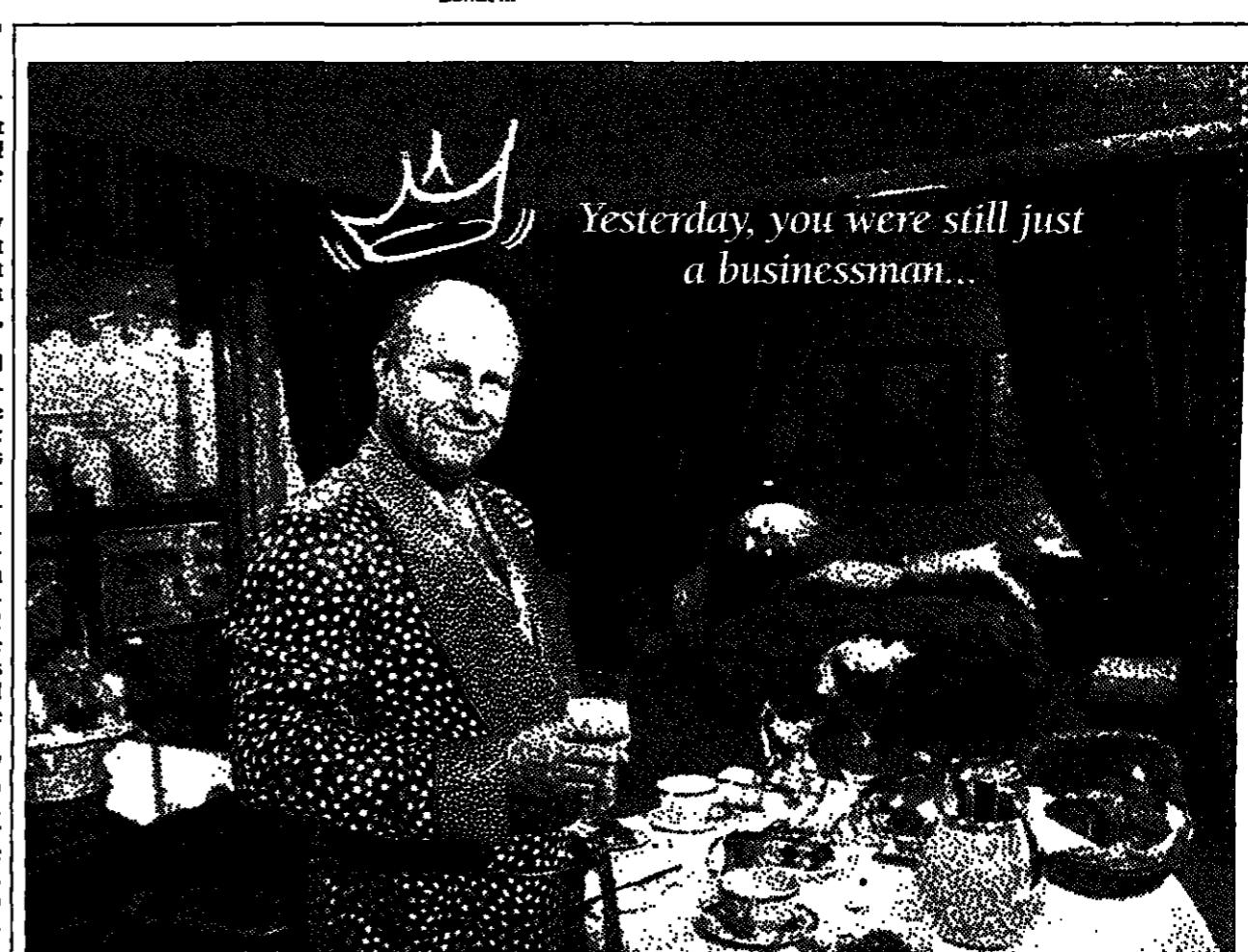


Photo taken at the Warwick Champs Elysées, Paris

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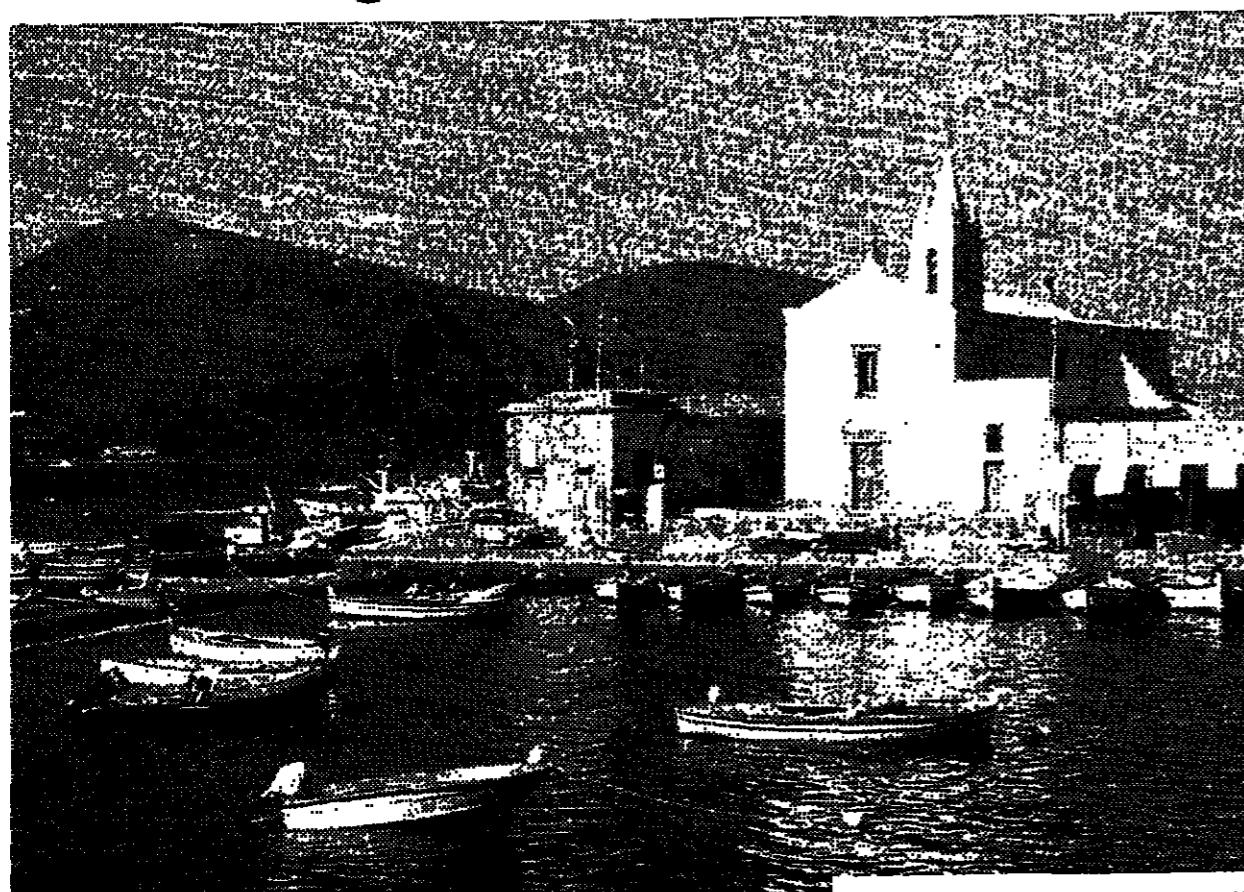
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# Leisure

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## Roaming the Centuries in Sicily and Its Wild Islands



### Beaches, Ruins and Hot Springs Beckon Travelers to the Aeolians

By Artie Traum

**P**ALERMO, Sicily — This city sizzles in August. When the air moves it fans out slowly, like heat from a pizza oven. Sicily is surprisingly close to the sands of Tunisia, and the sun is almost African. It singes whatever it touches. So it is not surprising that in August Sicilians happily join the general European exodus to the beach. The fishing village and resort of Mondello near Palermo grows thick with bathers, who spread elbow to elbow along the beach and cram into tiny cabanas. Along the northern coast, towns like Cefalu, Capo D'Orlando and the cliff-ringed Capo San Vito offer less crowded beaches, with a few tourists wandering around, dazed or lost.

The farther from Palermo, the cleaner the water, the better the beaches, the more rustic the scenery. My Sicilian friend Fabio Lannino told me tales of the Aeolian Islands, a volcanic archipelago that pops up around Sicily like the spiny tail of an enormous lizard.

We vowed to get out of town as soon as possible, by ferry or *aliscafo*, hydrofoil, to visit the islands where Odysseus sailed centuries ago.

I was in Palermo to perform jazz and it would be five days until my next performance, in Capo D'Orlando, two hours by train. So my wife, Beverly, and I decided to join friends on a tour to the major islands of the Aeolian chain.

After sunrise, we headed to the docks on the Bay of Palermo. The water was smooth, a milky blue color. An aliscafo waited and a large white ferry was anchored at the end of the dock. We looked at the hydrofoil schedule posted on the wall. There were several trips a day, each one with a different route stopping at various islands: Filicudi, Alicudi, Stromboli, Salina, Vulcano, Panarea and Lipari. Ferries also arrived hourly from Calabria and other mainland ports. But because the ferries moved at a snail's pace and we had limited time, taking the aliscafo was clearly our best option.

Although Panarea has a reputation for being expensive, we found the charming, reasonably priced Hotel Tesorero, a five-minute walk from the harbor. Panarean hotels and restaurants are family-run and have a very relaxed island ambience. It's not unusual to find a mother and daughter chatting in the kitchen, chopping vegetables or preparing fish for the evening meal.

For all the sunshine, pristine ocean and beauty, we shared the uneasy feeling that anything could happen in the Aeolians. This long-suffering part of the planet has been torn apart by famine, invaders, earthquakes, disease and volcanic eruptions since the time of Homer.

The heat was getting to us, so we looked for a quiet cove to take a quick ocean dip, then stored our gear and took a three-wheeler to the far side of the island, to walk the ruins of a prehistoric town on Capo Milazzese, a rugged cliff that overlooks an inlet called Cala Junco. This is one of the oldest archaeological sites in the Mediterranean, the remains of circular huts from a small village that dates to about 1600 B.C.

A REMARKABLE CHURCH It was a remarkable site, holy, a church of air and water. By the time we reached the excavation we were in a deep sweat. We had crossed a rocky swimming beach, climbed a steep incline to the top of the hill and wandered through the ruins in the midday sun. I was extremely thirsty and found a vendor selling water and fresh fruit.

Lunch was sublime. We came upon La Spiaggia, a tiny outdoor cafe in Caletta degli Zimmarri, the only place to eat on the beach just outside the Capo Milazzese area, with the feel of a family restaurant. Clusters of tomatoes hung from rafters, drying in the sun. We ordered *insalata di Panarea*, which was literally picked from these hills: boiled potatoes, capers, baby lettuce, ripe tomatoes, basil, thyme, oregano, salty and succulent black and purple olives and various herbs we'd never tasted.

"Do you need a place to stay?" a man in a straw hat and sunglasses asked as we wandered toward town. We breezed

past him and headed for a cafe. We asked the waiter if he could recommend a place to stay. He pointed to the man we had passed. "I can take you to a beautiful hotel," he said. "It's cheap and clean and you can see the ocean."

Indeed, it was all true. Our hotel, Enzo II Negro, on the Via Garibaldi, one of Lipari's main streets, was spotless, with potted plants leading up a series of tiled staircases to our rooms. A double room cost about \$75 a night, including continental breakfast.

#### ON THE PROWL

The next day, we went in search of the hot springs that are ubiquitous throughout the Aeolians; they are said to have cured thousands with a steamy brew of salt, sulfates, bicarbonates, sodium and natural radiation.

That evening we sipped Limoncello — a liqueur made from lemons — and watched yachts idle in the harbor. The area turned into a giant party at about 11 P.M. Teenagers in groups raced chattering from one spot to the next. Tourists gazed at clothing, fancy bottles of grappa and gold jewelry in boutiques.

The following day we took an aliscafo toward Vulcano, which, in addition to its hot springs and mud baths (reputed to help heal all manner of illnesses), is known for its active volcano, Gran Cratere. But the overbearing egg smell of sulfur kept us from going ashore when the hydrofoil stopped. We were glad to simply head for Panarea, the sweater-smelling island down the chain.

Panarea is the jewel of the Aeolians. We were struck by the Greek-style whitewashed houses, steep stone walkways crowded with climbing pink bougainvillea and the ever-present smell of jasmine. Small cafés dot the harbor. Walls of chipped pink plaster and faded blue paint face the waterfront, yielding to alleys and winding streets. Stone walls hold gardens full of old olive trees, flowering purple eggplant and tomatoes — endless bright red tomatoes.

Although Panarea has a reputation for being expensive, we found the charming, reasonably priced Hotel Tesorero, a five-minute walk from the harbor. Panarean hotels and restaurants are family-run and have a very relaxed island ambience. It's not unusual to find a mother and daughter chatting in the kitchen, chopping vegetables or preparing fish for the evening meal.

Just before sunset, as we were wandering in town along the rocky beach near the harbor, an old man motioned us over. He pointed to his ears and shook his head. He couldn't hear. Still, he waved us on and smiled broadly. He led us over rocks the color of dolphins' fins and just as smooth. The tide was coming in and we had to wade in the ocean to continue around the cliffs. We stumbled around coves and grottoes, maneuvering carefully over the slippery rocks. Finally, he pointed to a hidden hot spring that bubbled up

softly from the beach. It was just big enough to hold two of us at once. As the waves came in from the sea, the water was cooled. As the waves retreated, the water warmed again.

We seemed a world away from Palermo, a universe from home, negotiating a kind of reverie where the lines between flesh and the physical world blurred. We had chased dreams during our lives. On Panarea, it seemed we might just catch them.

Artie Traum, a guitarist, wrote this for The New York Times.

The bustling harbor of Lipari, the hub of the Aeolians, is guarded by the town's Church of Purgatory, top right. A street scene in Erice, above, an ancient town perched 1,873 feet above the Mediterranean.



Six-armed windmills sprout from the salt pans of Marsala, Sicily.

### Carried by the Western Winds And Plunging Into Phoenicia

By Theresa M. Maggio

**M**ARSALA, Sicily — Last spring, I roamed through 28 centuries of history on the northwest coast of Sicily, in the province of Trapani. I visited the windmills of Marsala, the Phoenician island of Motya and the heights of Erice, an ancient town perched 1,873 feet above the Mediterranean.

Windmills sprout from the salt pans of Marsala, their stone towers and six-armed fans reflected in the still water of the Stagnone lagoon. Cone-shaped and golden, they power pumps that move sea water into evaporation basins and turn millstones that grind salt crystals into powder. Sicilian sea salt is prized for its low sodium chloride and high magnesium content, which is said to increase its solubility and flavor.

Every windmill has a name; 500-year-old Ettore and Inferno, on the edge of Marsala, are the oldest ones in Sicily. Turi, Toscano, the caretaker and salt master of Ettore who gives guided tours, loves the windmills as children and has written volumes of poetry about them.

He led me up a spiral wooden staircase inside Ettore's stone tower to a platform on top. He fitted white sailcloth to each oaken arm, six feet wide at the outer end. When he swiveled the fan into the breeze the spinning blades whirred with incredible force. Ettore turns a giant wooden Archimedean's screw that scoops lagoon water into 42 drying basins along 450,000 square meters of shoreline.

Just before the summer harvest, dead microscopic algae, unable to survive the increased salinity, tint the normally blue basins several shades of pink. In July, the salt forms a four-inch-thick crust that transforms the salt pans into checkered fields of blinding white. "For energy, we use only the wind and the sun, and our raw material is the sea," Toscano said.

Workers pile the white crystals into nine-foot pyramids and cover them with red roof tiles. This protects the salt from wind and rain but "lets the salt breathe," Toscano explained.

The pans are still placed between the sea and land, good for settling salt and thoughts. Toscano and I strolled out toward the sea on one of the stone walkways between the basins. A breeze rippled the rectangular ponds, the two ancient windmills glowed in the late afternoon sun, the lagoon lapped at the stone wall and before us, the islands of Favignana and Levanzo floated like ships anchored in the mist. "Peace," he said. "We send the water back up to the heavens, and after all, isn't that a prayer?"

**A**T a dock a few steps from the windmills, a small boat crossed the lagoon to Motya — technically the tiny island of San Pantaleo — to another world, just a half-mile away. Around 1900, Giuseppe Whitaker, a Briton who grew grapes for Marsala wine on Motya, his private 99-acre island, discovered the remains of a Phoenician settlement that was once the greatest Carthaginian stronghold in the central Mediterranean. In 397 B.C., the town was destroyed by Dionysius the Elder, the tyrant of Syracuse, and was left deserted for 23 centuries.

Motya now belongs to the Whitaker Foundation, which runs it as a museum. A well-worn path — shaded by pines and bordered by purple morning glories, prickly pears and acanthus — offers a stroll through Phoenician life.

Ancestors of the biblical Canaanites, the Phoenicians spoke a Semitic language and sacrificed their firstborn to Baal. We walked through a vineyard on our way to the Tophet, the place of burnt offerings, where the Phoenicians offered their firstborn to a goddess who caused new life to spring from the dead land every year.

On the northwest coast, just outside the city walls, archaeologists have unearthed jars from the eighth century B.C.

that contain bones and ashes of babies. Scientists continue to study the site, fenced and covered by a low roof. Phoenician once described a Tophet ceremony in Carthage, Motya's sister city. While flutes and drums drowned out the wailing, a priest took the child from its mother, slit the baby's throat and burned the body. The child's spirit was said to intercede for its people.

We walked down the ancient town's main street to the sea, where there used to be a double gate in the city wall. Motya, once an important trade center and rest stop for merchants, was ringed by a thick crenellated wall 1.47 miles long with a tower every 69 feet.

In the sixth century B.C., when the Mediterranean was about two feet lower, the Phoenicians built a mile-long road of stone across the strait to Birgi, on the mainland. At certain times of the year, the roadway, now under water, is visible.

Following the city wall back to the boat landing and continuing to the south side of the island, I was treated to the rare site of a cothon, a sixth-century B.C. Phoenician port. Small ships passed through a tunnel in the wall to enter the rectangular pool, which was fined with cut stone. Ruins around the nine-foot-deep landing suggest the cothon was used for the stocking and unloading of merchandise. The only other existing cothon is on the north African coast.

The star of the Whitaker Museum is a white marble sculpture, the Youth of Motya, beneath a skylight in a room all by itself. Archaeologists pulled the statue from a pit in the industrial zone where the Phoenicians had buried it for safekeeping during the siege.

**ON TO ERICE** I took the ferry from my home in Favignana to the Trapani port, walked to the bus station and took a bus to Erice. The scenic but almost frighteningly steep and curvy road gave me an eagle's view of the salt pans laid out like a mosaic on the dark blue sea. Yellow cliffs curved up the coast to the northemmost corner of Sicily.

Only residents are allowed to bring cars into Erice; the rest park with the tour buses outside the city gate. I walked through Porta Trapani, a great arched portal in the city's Phoenician wall, built in the sixth and seventh centuries B.C., and set off without a map through the narrow streets.

In some lanes, grass grew up between the cobblestones, round as river rocks. The town, high and serene, is preserved in its medieval incarnation. Three-story stone apartments lined the streets shoulder to shoulder. A sootho mist hung in the streets and amplified the smallest sounds. In an unnamed side street, I found a tiny open courtyard with red and blue hydrangea bushes in pink terra cotta pots. Ericeans are proud of their secret gardens, a remnant of the Islamic culture that permeated Sicily in the ninth century.

Almost nothing of Aphrodite's temple is left but its breathtaking site on a cliff overlooking the sea. In the 12th and 13th centuries, a gray stone fortress was built on the temple's foundation. Two of the castle towers and a few crenellated walls remain, but the temple, like the burning ground at Motya, must be imagined.

A cracked stone platform, overgrown with wild agave plants, sits at the top of a flight of steps inside the castle walls. Here a hundred sacred prostitutes once received Aphrodite's worshippers. The Roman historian Diiodorus said that when Roman officials visited "they put aside the gravity of office and enter into play and intercourse with women amidst great gaiety."

When I headed back to the bus stop, the parking attendant was serenading an American couple. The mountaintop echoed with "O Sole Mio," and Vito Bonanno, a vivacious 60-year-old, sang for us until the bus came.

Theresa M. Maggio, a free-lance writer, wrote this for The New York Times.

TOMORROW:  
**MOVIE GUIDE**

The Slow Food

By Katz Smith

HERE'S more to Sicily than the sun, sand and sea. And more to the Sicilian than the sun, sand and sea. For the Sicilian is a complex creature, a mix of ancient and modern, traditional and cosmopolitan, rural and urban, simple and sophisticated. He is a blend of Phoenician, Greek, Arab, Norman, Spanish, French, English, German, Italian, Maltese, Jewish, African, Asian and American influences. He is a mix of the old and the new, the traditional and the modern, the rural and the urban, the simple and the sophisticated. He is a mix of the past and the present, the traditional and the modern, the rural and the urban, the simple and the sophisticated. He is a mix of the old and the new, the traditional and the modern, the rural and the urban, the simple and the sophisticated. He is a mix of the past and the present, the traditional and the modern, the rural and the urban, the simple and the sophisticated. 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## LEISURE

**The Slow Food Movement Is Gearing Down to a Snail's Pace**

By Kate Singleton

**T**HERE'S more to snails than meets the eye. Or the palate. And to appreciate this, you don't even have to be an aficionado of escargots. For the *Helix pomatia* (Burgundy snail) and kin have found new and growing fame as the symbol of a conivial association of food lovers.

The International Slow Food Movement was founded by a diverse group — mostly Italians, but also Frenchmen, Spaniards, an Englishman, a few Americans — in Paris in December 1989. The original supporters include the French historian Jacques Le Goff, the British wine expert Hugh Johnson and the Italian playwright-actor Dario Fo, recipient of last year's Nobel Prize for Literature.

The movement's splendid manifesto declares, "We are enslaved by speed and have all succumbed to the same insidious

virus: Fast Life, which disrupts our habits, pervades the privacy of our homes and forces us to eat Fast Foods."

In less than a decade the movement has attracted more than 40,000 remarkably active members who have formed 295 chapters, known as Convivia, in Italy and a further 110 in 35 countries around the world. From Finland to Slovenia, France to Venezuela, Greece to Taiwan, Germany to Argentina, Switzerland to the United States, Sweden to Croatia, there are Slow Food executives and members who delight in their gastronomic heritage, promote micro-purveyors of traditional fare, arrange tastings and are happy to welcome visitors with similar interests.

**TINY ICON** "We chose the snail as our icon because it stands for slowness, which we consider more a homeopathic medicine than an absolute value," explained Carlo Petrini, president and chairman of the movement and of Slow



Food Editore, its prolific publishing arm. "A creature that carries its house on its back feels at home wherever it goes. That's us too. We're interested in what's local, what's typical. We feel that exercising the art of culinary curiosity is the only way to stem the tide of the sort

of globalization that is making everything taste exactly the same wherever you are in the world."

The Slow Food Movement is currently involved in opposing what Petrini calls "the genocide of vegetable and animal species." To this end it launched the Ark Project at its international convention last fall in Orvieto. The initial aim is to document local breeds and produce whose existence is threatened by supermarket culture and the sort of legislation that works for major producers but puts the "artisans" of gastronomy out of business. Those exquisite, misshapen apples of your childhood, for example. Local communities are being encouraged to "adopt" such produce and market it as gourmet fare, restaurants include it on their menus.

Another important item on the Slow Food agenda is taste education. "When children associate the smell of apples with shampoo rather than fruit you realize things are going seriously wrong."

Petrini said, Slow Food is working with primary schools throughout Italy on a series of Taste Workshops for kids with plenty of hands-on involvement. Similar programs are also under way in Germany. And adults are being encouraged to expand their sensorial perceptions by taking part in tasting events.

**T**Hese culinarians in a number of wine conventions, a twice-yearly international cheese show in the Piedmontese town of Bra, where the Slow Food Movement has its headquarters, and on a large and adventurous scale at the biennial Hall of Taste in Turin, this year from Nov. 5 to 9. The Hall of Taste will include an international food and wine market, taste and cookery workshops, kitchens, wine cellars and theme halls.

But to get back to the snail: This small mollusk now features in the window of simple eateries throughout Italy, in much of Germany and parts of Catalonia as well. It stands for genuine local fare at

reasonable prices. The Italian snail trail is traced in detail in "Osterie d'Italia," an essential handbook for gourmet travelers even if they don't feel over-confident about their knowledge of Italian. English-speaking readers will also find "Italian Wines 1998" clear and unbiased. And armchair travelers can consult the English edition of Slow Food's much-praised "Guide to the Wines of the World" at the following Web site:

<http://www.veronafiere.it/slowines>.

But the foremost standard-bearer of snaildom is the quarterly magazine Slow, which comes out in Italian, English and German editions, and will shortly appear in French and Spanish as well: a playful and informative collection of essays and articles on food, drink and related matters by writers, food and wine producers, teachers, politicians, planners, designers and geologists from all over the world.

Kate Singleton is a writer based in Italy.

## MOVIE GUIDE



Federico Luppi in John Sayles's "Men With Guns."

**MEN WITH GUNS**

Directed by John Sayles, U.S.

"Men With Guns" is not what its title suggests — a Tarantino-style bloodfest, perhaps, or a goofy caper written by the "Naked Gun" people. Set in a deliberately nonspecified region in Latin America, where a protracted civil war destroys the very people both sides are fighting over, the movie is a weapon of a subterfuge, but no less explosive, caliber. The first thing that will strike viewers — but only momentarily — is that the writer-director John Sayles, veteran darling of American independent cinema, is directing a Spanish-language drama. And why not? With the exception of Mandy Patinkin and Kathryn Grody, who play a pair of goofy American tourists just passin' through, all the characters are Latin American. And this story, which includes snatches of the Nahuatl, Tzotzil, Maya and Kuna languages, speaks universally of moral responsibility in the face of civil unrest and atrocity. Humberto Fuentes (Federico Luppi), a wealthy doctor who works in the capital of his country, is about to be challenged to his core. A widower on the verge of retirement, he decides to take his annual vacation in the mountains where his former students work as doctors in various, impoverished villages. Humberto, a political naif whose favorite patient is an army general, intends to see the medical legacy he has so proudly left. Along his route, he picks up a young homeless boy called Conejo (Dan Rivera Gonzalez), who acts as his guide; Domingo (Damian Delgado), a gun-toting deserter who initially robs the doctor, only to return needing attention for bullet wounds, and Portillo (Damian Alcazar), an eccentric, calmly assured individual who claims to be a defrocked priest. With his various companions, Humberto's quest becomes a "Heart of Darkness"-type journey through a jungled no-man's land of chaos and mortality. This is a world of relentless poverty and hopelessness, where people identify themselves with the low-paying trades they pursue. There are "banana people," "coffee people," "gum people," "sugar-cane people" and, worst of all, "men with guns," who plunder villages, rape women and kill anyone deemed to have aided and abetted their opponents. Sayles, who has made many films between the 1980 "Return of the Secaucus Seven" and the 1996 "Lone Star," has created one of this finest works. It enriches us with a thought-provoking finale, deeply memorable characters, a profound respect for the indigenous peoples in the story and an eclectic Latin and world music sound track that de-regionalizes and widens the cultural scope of the movie. That's not too shabby an achievement for a \$2.5 million movie.

(Desson Howe, WP)

**GADJO Dilo**

Directed by Tony Gatlif, France.

Stephane (Romain Duris) who looks more like a rocker than an anthropologist, is on the road in Romania, charting his path in Gypsy territory. He is looking for a mythical singer, a voice on a tape left by his father, on a mission to understand a mysterious culture. The mission, which takes him to the outskirts of gray Bucharest, may have a touch of reverence, but he quickly bumps into realities and characters who welcome him crazy foreign ways. Stephane's guides, the seductive drinking Izidor (Izidor Serban) and, especially, the seductive Sabina (Rona Hartner), lead him on a musical chase and take him to hidden places in himself. He loses the notion of reverence and of foreignness and joins in their music. As he dashes after Sabina, trying to learn from her, she eludes and captures him. Gatlif, who directed "Les Princess" and "Latcho Drom," knows how to film a people on the move, in free fall. He uses mostly nonprofessionals and brings out the Gypsy in the French actor Duris, and in the superb Hartner, an actress from Bucharest. Gadjio Dilo is a musical on the theme of displacement, an adventure that gets to the basics beyond the Gypsy predicament.

(Joan Dupont, IHT)

**JUST ANOTHER DAY**

Directed by Saito Kenmochi, Japan.

Kono is a dropout in the big city. He runs uppers and downers and talks his sidekick, Takase, into joining him. He has met this girl, Nanae, an illustrator as homeless as they are, and all three decide to party a little. Nothing leads to anything much and, having stayed up all night, the sleepy two set out on their way, not even a glance of blame — just shows his pathetic cast. This is all that happens, but just beneath the meaningless "job." This is all that happens, but just beneath the deadpan surface of this ferocious first feature is as devastating a criticism as the cinema has in some time dealt with consumerist Japan. These 25-year-old "kids" are such creatures of their current culture that they don't even know something is the matter. She guesses — wants to do children's books so the little readers "will feel better about being for the themselves" — but nothing will come of this. As for the boys, one can barely get out of his rented room because of the piled up comic books and the other is busy doing his hair. Nothing resonates and nobody cares. Well, the director cares and here draws a perfect picture of pathological aimlessness: he gives not one word of advice, coruscating kids without a clue. He casts not even a glance of blame — just shows his pathetic cast. This is all that happens, but just beneath the deadpan surface of this ferocious first feature is as devastating a criticism as the cinema has in some time dealt with consumerist Japan. These 25-year-old "kids" are such creatures of their current culture that they don't even know something is the matter. She guesses — wants to do children's books so the little readers "will feel better about being for the themselves" — but nothing will come of this. As for the boys, one can barely get out of his rented room because of the piled up comic books and the other is busy doing his hair. 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## INTERNATIONAL

## Iran Cleric Makes Plea For Unity

**Khamenei Seeks to Mend Split Over Mayor's Arrest**

By Douglas Jehl  
New York Times Service

**CAIRO** — Iran's supreme leader called Thursday for unity as part of a renewed effort to head off a political rupture over a legal case involving the mayor of Tehran, who was freed from prison Wednesday.

In remarks broadcast on Iranian television, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei warned Iranians against trying to choose between rival branches of government. The branches' differences have been laid bare in the case, a flashpoint for moderates and conservatives who have been vying to shape the country's course.

But it remained apparent that many Iranians saw the episode as a symbol of the broader struggle for power.

In Tehran on Thursday, hundreds of well-wishers flocked to the home of the mayor, Gholam-Hossein Karbaschi, where they chanted welcoming slogans, distributed celebratory sweets and erected a huge portrait of their hero at the end of his street. The visitors included top aides to President Mohammed Khatami, whose government has fiercely defended the mayor against corruption charges brought by the conservative-dominated judiciary and its leader, Ayatollah Mohammed Yazdi.

Mr. Karbaschi, 44, is a close ally of Mr. Khatami's, the moderate cleric who won an upset victory in May over candidates supported by the conservative establishment.

Many Iranian moderates regard the case against Mr. Karbaschi as part of a broader bid to obstruct Mr. Khatami's agenda. During the 11 nights the mayor spent in jail, their animosity had begun to erupt in street demonstrations.

The decision to free Mr. Karbaschi on bail was an undisputed effort by Ayatollah Khamenei to defuse those tensions, according to Iranian analysts and diplomats, as was the ayatollah's television appearance Thursday on the occasion of the Eid al Ghadir, a Shiite Muslim feast. In his remarks, Ayatollah Khamenei said that Iranians were "duty-bound" to support both the government and the judiciary and that "all forces" should "join hands to keep hoisted the flag of Islam with amity and sympathy."

As if to underscore that message, Ayatollah Khamenei was pictured seated in a chair, while on the floor beneath him were President Khatami; Ayatollah Yazdi; and Ali Akbar Nateq-Nouri, the conservative speaker of Parliament.

Under the law, Mr. Karbaschi could have been held without bail for a month. But his early release does not mean the charges against him have been dropped; he is still expected to face public trial, although no date has been set.

A number of Mr. Karbaschi's top subordinates have been convicted of similar corruption charges as part of a broad inquiry begun by judicial officials began shortly after Mr. Khatami's victory.

**■ U.S. Defends Persian Broadcasts**

The State Department said a planned increase in U.S.-financed radio broadcasts to Iran was designed to "enrich" domestic political debate, not to undermine the Iranian government, Reuters reported from Washington.

Under pressure from the Republican-led Congress, the State Department has been discussing how to increase Persian-language broadcasts without derailing tentative steps toward U.S.-Iranian reconciliation initiated by President Khatami.

"The purpose of these broadcasts is not to beam anti-government propaganda into Iran," the State Department spokesman, James Rubin, said Wednesday. "Rather, this new service would provide more detailed factual reporting on political, social and foreign policy issues affecting Iran."

"But one should misinterpret this as an attempt to undermine the Iranian government or in any way dilute the very clear position we have that we are encouraged by the developments in Iran."



Mayor Gholam-Hossein Karbaschi of Tehran, after his release on bail.

**Turin Shroud Is Moved To Exhibition Showcase**

Agence France-Presse

**TURIN** — The Shroud of Turin, which according to tradition was used to wrap the body of Christ after the Crucifixion, was moved Thursday to a ventilated showcase in Turin cathedral, where it is to go on show for two months.

Three million people from Italy and around the world are expected to make the journey to see the relic, despite scientific tests in 1988 that indicated the shroud dates from the Middle Ages rather than from the time of Jesus.

The shroud, which was almost destroyed by fire last year, is being kept in a controlled atmosphere monitored by computers, and will be guarded around the clock by 50 security officers.

"The system will show up the slight change in conditions conserving the shroud so action can be taken immediately," said Don Giuseppe Ghiberti, one of the organizers of the exhibition that starts Saturday and runs until June 14. The last exhibit was in 1978.

Pope John Paul II is planning a trip to Turin on May 24 to see the shroud.

**IRAQ: 'No Progress' Seen in Meeting Criteria to End Sanctions**

Continued from Page 1

of biological and chemical weapons," he added.

Diplomats and inspectors who took part in the visits to presidential sites in Iraq say that they found buildings stripped of all equipment and even furniture.

"It was clearly apparent that all sites had undergone extensive evacuation," a separate report by the leader of the arms inspectors who visited the eight sites said this week. "In all the sites outside of Baghdad, for example, there were no documents and no computers."

The report, by Charles Dueller, deputy executive chairman of the disarmament commission, also said that the Republican Palace, Mr. Saddam's official residence in Baghdad, had been evacuated.

Inspectors and diplomats who visited the sites were almost literally boxed in by government "minders" who at times outnumbered inspectors by six or seven to one, a participant in the inspections said. The group moved in huge convoys from place to place, with plenty of notice to Iraqi officials.

Some inspectors and diplomats were stunned by the opulence of the presidential palaces, which one visitor described as "beyond ostentation." Imported materials such as marble, Persian carpets and wide-screen television receivers defined some rooms that by one estimate must have cost millions of dollars to furnish.

Mr. Saddam, who has lavished several hundred billions of dollars on projects of self-glorification, according to a former Iraqi minister now in exile in Europe, had meanwhile limited or prohibited imports of essential civilian goods until last year, using the lack of basic food and medicines as propaganda against the United States and others who have voted consistently to maintain tight sanctions.

The Iraq claims are beginning to gain resonance in the West, where relief groups are forming to aid Iraqis and end the sanctions, blaming the embargo rather than Iraqi policies for the deaths and malnutrition in Iraq linked to the restrictions.

Iraq is also making headway in its campaign to get UN approval to expand its oil-production capacity under the

plan that allows the government to export oil to buy good to reduce civilian shortages.

In a report to the Security Council on Wednesday, the UN secretary-general recommended that Iraq be allowed to import \$300 million in equipment to upgrade its wells and pipelines. Mr. Anan based his recommendation on a survey made by a team of independent oil experts working for the Dutch company Sacyr.

The Security Council recently raised the limit on Iraqi oil exports to \$5.2 billion over six months, more than double the \$2 billion in oil that Iraq had been able to sell until this year. Even factoring in fluctuating oil prices, the Sacyr experts concluded, Iraq would not be able to pump \$5 billion with its dilapidated equipment.

The decision on whether to allow Iraq to buy new equipment rests with the Security Council, where questions are certain to be raised about Mr. Saddam's lavish spending on palaces and other monuments to himself and why that money could not be used in more productive ways that would benefit all Iraqis.

**G-7: A Call for New Financial 'Architecture'**

Continued from Page 1

world's economic architecture for the G-7 summit meeting in Birmingham, England, next month, explained the need for a better system Tuesday.

Noting that some \$250 billion of private capital flowed to emerging markets in 1996, more than 10 times the level of a decade ago, Mr. Rubin said this explained "why fluctuations in the Thai baht or the fortunes of the Korean stock market can now affect workers, farmers and businesses in the United States and all over the world."

On Thursday, the IMF's policy-setting Interim Committee discussed plans to improve surveillance and the quality and timeliness of data, to introduce a new global code of good fiscal conduct and to persuade poorer countries that opening up their capital markets would actually help them in the future. The topic was taken up Thursday at a meeting of G-7 and ministers from 15 countries in Asia, Latin America, Africa and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Rubin noted that nearly 80 percent of the IMF's membership does not even participate in a new data dissemination system that was introduced in 1996. He said the IMF might consider making public which countries did and did not participate "so that creditors and investors can reflect that status in their decisions."

He also called for better disclosure of

**BRIEFLY**

**Israel Will Free More Palestinians**

**JERUSALEM** — Israel has promised to release next week two more Palestinian political activists held for years without trial, their attorney said Thursday.

On Wednesday, Israel freed two leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a radical faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Israeli media reported that the releases were part of a deal between the Popular Front and Israel's Shin Bet security service. One of the detainees, Ahmed Qatamesh, and his attorney, Jawad Boulos, denied a deal had been struck. (AP)

**A 4th Party Backs Abacha Presidency**

**KADUNA, Nigeria** — The dominant United Nigeria Congress Party said Thursday that it had adopted the military ruler Sani Abacha as its candidate for presidential elections in August.

The party is one of four out of five registered parties that have proposed General Abacha as a presidential candidate.

General Abacha, 53, has yet to say whether he will run for the presidency, but has done nothing to stop a huge campaign on his behalf that has received the backing of state agencies. (Reuters)

**U.S. Sees Hostages In Colombia at Risk**

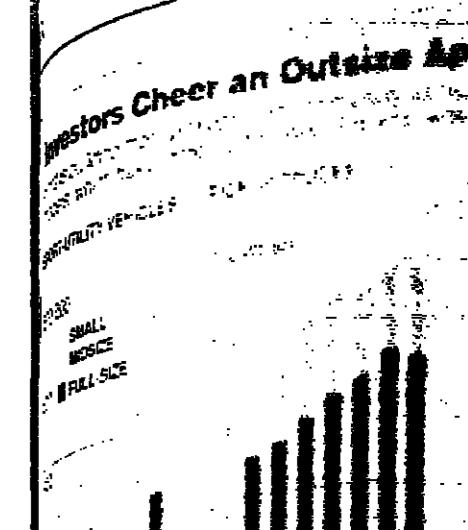
**BOGOTA** — As Colombian troops continued an air and ground offensive against leftist rebels holding four Americans this week, U.S. officials said the military actions could endanger the hostages.

"We expressed our concern about this activity to the Colombian military," a State Department official said. "I think they understood."

Members of a guerrilla group seized the Americans, an Italian and more than two dozen Colombians on March 23 near Villavicencio, southeast of the capital. (WP)

**For the Record**

**Mexico has expelled three Norwegians who were arrested in the state of Chiapas for allegedly manning a rebel roadblock. Norwegian embassy officials said. (Reuters)**



**Gold Cashes In**

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**CURRENCY**

## Chirac Insists That the Euro Will Give France Strength

By Anne Swanson  
Washington Post Service

**PARIS** — President Jacques Chirac, seeking to dampen a new wave of euroskepticism here less than a week before the legislature is to vote on joining Europe's planned single currency, said Thursday that a united Europe would give France "the strength and the means to defend its interests and realize its ambitions."

Mr. Chirac also declined to put to rest the only outstanding conflict in the passage to the euro, by defending France's candidate for president of the European Central Bank, Jean-Claude Trichet, the head of the French central bank. Most prospective members of the monetary union support Wim Duisenberg, the former Dutch central bank chief who heads the European Monetary Institute.

With the birth of the euro, the head of the European Central Bank will become one of Europe's most powerful figures. The holder of the post will lead in setting interest-rate and anti-inflation policies for the countries that adopt the euro. Some analysts fear that if the bank head is not selected before the euro members are, it will signal instability and political caprice to financial markets.



Thomas Coex/Agence France Presse

Jacques Chirac seeking Thursday to quell skepticism over adopting the euro.

Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain — are expected to be chosen.

Mr. Chirac spoke as much about the need to change France as about the advantages of being in a monetary union with the rest of the continent.

"We have handicaps: Too many taxes, too much bureaucracy, excessive government spending," he said, adding, "We need to reform to succeed in Europe."

Asked whether the euro would mean the end of France's extensive social benefits, Mr. Chirac replied, "Never."

"It's not a question of putting our social benefits at risk," he said. But he added, "We have to modernize."

"We're in it for the long haul, no matter what it costs," he said.

**CLINTON: Paula Jones Plans to Appeal**

Continued from Page 1

shoulder as she spoke. "I was shocked," she said of a ruling made April 1 by Judge Susan Webber Wright of U.S. District Court in Little Rock, Arkansas, that the suit against Mr. Clinton did not merit a trial.

Mr. Jones said she had taken time to decide whether the stress on her family made an appeal worthwhile. "Despite the continuing personal strain on my family and me, in the end, I have not come this far to see the law let men who have done such things dodge their responsibility," Mrs. Jones said.

Her statement, tightly drafted by her attorneys, was her first public comment on the case since the dismissal.

In the four years since she first aired her allegations against Mr. Clinton, which he denies, Mrs. Jones has publicly spoken for herself just a few times.

"There is no one-free-pass rule" in the law, said her attorney, Donovan Campbell. "Let a jury decide who is truly responsible."

John Whitehead, also an attorney, traveled to Dallas on Wednesday with written agreements that the Rutherford Institute, the conservative foundation that he heads, would continue to cover Mrs. Jones' legal expenses through the lengthy appeal.

"We're in it for the long haul, no matter what it costs," he said.

Mr. Clinton, making a state visit to Chile, ignored repeated and shouted questions from reporters about the Jones case.

Mrs. Jones, 31, has waged a drawn-out fight against Mr. Clinton since she filed a civil suit in 1994 that charged he dropped his trousers and asked for oral sex in a hotel room in Little Rock on May 8, 1991.

An appeal to the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis could extend for years a lawsuit that already has inflicted damage on Mr. Clinton in the form of Kenneth Starr's investigation in the Monica Lewinsky case.

Mr. Clinton also had to sit for a difficult deposition in the Jones case in which he was asked about allegations of sexual encounters or affairs with a number of women, including Ms. Lewinsky, a former White House intern.

Legally, many observers have said the Jones team would probably have a tough time reversing Judge Wright's ruling that the lawsuit did not merit a trial.

Mr. Whitehead acknowledged as much. "You can't guarantee a win on appeal, but we are saying it could be a partial reversal," he said.

In dismissing the Jones suit, Judge Wright said there was not sufficient merit to her allegations that Mr. Clinton's behavior was "outrageous" under Arkansas law and that he had sexually harassed her under federal law.

Mr. Rubin said Thursday that the success of Europe's single-currency project would depend on reducing unemployment and making European markets more open and more flexible.

"We are beginning to see signs that the current recovery is becoming wider and deeper," Mr. Rubin said. "However, unemployment remains at extremely high levels, and a significant reduction will necessitate implementation of labor market reforms and greater openness of product and financial markets."

"As Europe moves toward monetary union," he said, "it is important that policies in this region be directed at fostering domestic demand-led growth, reducing high levels of unemployment and making Europe more flexible and dynamic."

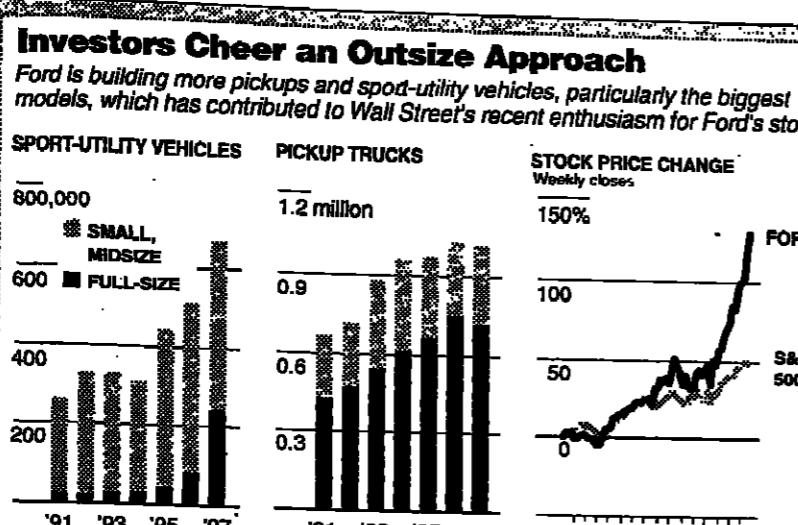
's Work at It

Herald Tribune

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1998

PAGE 13



Source: Jacobs & Associates  
Ford Motor Co. has abandoned some less profitable vehicles in favor of high-margin light trucks such as the Super Duty F-Series, pictured here.

**Ford Cashes In on U.S. Lust for the Big Wheels**By Keith Bradsher  
*New York Times Service*

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — After years of cranking out low-profit heavy-truck tractors through a maze of conveyor belts and robot welders covering more than 100 acres (40 hectares) here, North America's largest auto factory has a new product. And it is beginning to earn a fortune for Ford Motor Co.

When Ford sold its heavy-truck business to Daimler-Benz AG last year, the company began building Super Duty pickups here instead. The profitable pickups, which are taller than Michael Jordan and have front seats nearly four feet (1.2 meters) off the ground, have been an instant hit since they went on

sale in February. To keep them selling, and the profits rolling, Ford has brought in a thousand workers from unprofitable factories in Ohio and has been operating the factory here around the clock.

"This truck plant has gone from producing low-volume, low-margin vehicles to much higher-volume and certainly much higher-margin vehicles," Jacques Nasser, Ford's president of worldwide automotive operations, told thousands of cheering workers recently after driving one of the first big pickups off the assembly line.

Ford is betting more and more on its stars — bigger vehicles that turn bigger profits — and turning its focus away from what was once its heart and soul,

even scrapping some passenger car models.

"I think much more of the quality of the sales than the number of wheels we drive across the curb," said Alex Trotman, chief executive of Ford, using an

Ford posts higher profit. Page 17.

industry phrase for the number of new vehicles leaving dealerships.

This is a radical departure in Detroit, where automakers have traditionally kept selling every model possible to squeeze out the last ounce of market share.

General Motors Corp. has stuck valiantly to this costly strategy, keeping alive dozens of slow-selling cars.

A string of successes like the Super Duty, the Ford Expedition and the Lincoln Navigator — combined with sharp cost reductions across the board — have produced steeply rising profits and a soaring stock price for Ford.

Its net earnings rose 56 percent last year to a record \$6.92 billion, the fourth-highest profit of any American corporation.

After years as a laggard, Ford's stock has more than doubled in price in the past 12 months. Its shares closed Thursday at \$49.625, down 25 cents.

If gasoline prices rise or the mania for sport-utility vehicles fizzles, cars might become popular again, hurting such

See FORD, Page 17

**Thinking Ahead / Commentary****The Uneven Results of Foreign Pressure on Japan**By Reginald Dale  
*International Herald Tribune*

**W**ASHINGTON — It is a well-worn ritual. Washington picks a Japanese trade or economic practice it wants to change and cranks up the pressure on Tokyo. In the end, Tokyo budges, but not very much. Washington claims victory, and, sooner or later, the whole process starts over again.

Gaiatsu, as foreign pressure is called in Japan, is not an ideal way to get results. "Nothing can happen without foreign pressure," says Clyde Prestowitz, president of the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington. "But the fact that you continually have to apply it suggests that it doesn't really work."

Whether gaiatsu will work now is the key question as Japan's friends and allies mount an increasingly desperate and strident campaign to persuade Tokyo to stimulate its economy and open its markets to exports from countries hit by the Asian financial crisis.

The stakes are much higher than in

standard cases of gaiatsu in the past. At issue is not just the outcome of a limited trade dispute between Tokyo and Washington, but the future of the Asian and possibly the world economy.

So far, however, the signs are that Japan will do no more than make its usual incremental concessions to foreign opinion, even though this time it is not only the United States that is applying pressure but virtually all of the world's major economic powers.

Ryujiro Hashimoto, the Japanese prime minister, has been lectured on the need for radical action by the European Union, the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries, the International Monetary Fund and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.

Japan has been given unprecedented warnings to assume its international responsibilities by the countries of Southeast Asia and even by Taiwan. The leadership vacuum in Tokyo has been widely and unfavorably compared with China's promise to help the region by not devaluing its currency.

Meanwhile, international experts are stepping up criticism of Japan's much-trumpeted Big Bang financial deregulation plan for not going far enough and the Moody's Investors Service credit rating agency has raised questions about Japan's sovereign debt.

As the pressure has risen, so apparently has Japanese resentment. Americans are accused of ignorance of Japan's politics and its complex taxation system, a charge that may be true but is largely irrelevant, and of failing to respect the rules of the gaiatsu ritual.

It seems from various comments that the Japanese understanding of these rules is as roughly follows: Friendly persuasion is all right, but not humiliation; it is O.K. to press for general economic policy objectives, but not for specific economic targets, and itemized demands may be made on trade policy, but there can be no questioning of the basic Japanese economic system.

Despite the urgency, Mr. Hashimoto

seems to want to play a classic gaiatsu game. He has finally budged a little by agreeing to include tax cuts in his latest economic stimulus package, as Washington has long demanded.

But he is still nowhere near taking the dramatic steps to stimulate and deregulate the economy that Japan's partners, and many Japanese, believe are necessary — not only for everyone else's sake but for Japan's, too.

Mr. Hashimoto is in a difficult situation. But if record doses of gaiatsu don't work, Japan's partners will be increasingly forced to conclude that only a major crisis will bring Tokyo to its senses. In other words, they will be tempted to wash their hands of Japan and let it hit rock bottom.

That is a conclusion they have always resisted in the past, if only because a crisis in Japan could badly damage the rest of the world. But if Tokyo continues in its current paralysis, Japan's friends may in the end have few other options.

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**U.S. Challenge: To Lift Yen but Keep Dollar Strong**By David E. Sanger  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Top finance officials and heads of the central banks in the world's leading industrialized nations have concluded that the yen has fallen too far as Japan has struggled to pull out of its worst financial troubles in years.

But at the end of a daylong meeting Wednesday of Group of Seven finance ministers, they offered little explicit help to Tokyo in bolstering the yen and the U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, said the United States was not retreating from its view that a strong dollar was in America's interests.

"I continue to support a strong dollar," he said, carefully stepping around the question of how the yen could rise in value without the dollar falling.

The dollar, which had been weakening against the yen before Mr. Rubin spoke, stabilized afterward. His comments appeared to have been interpreted on foreign-exchange markets as a sign that while the yen might be allowed to rise a little, the United States would not let the dollar decline much against the yen.

That was also the message last week, when Mr. Rubin said he "welcomed" Japan's intervention in currency markets to bolster the yen but made it clear that the United

States had not spent a penny to do the same. The dollar, which rose in the Tokyo foreign-exchange market Thursday, was holding onto its gains against the Japanese currency in late New York trading. (Page 14)

The yen's value has become an embarrassing indicator of Japan's weakness and the likelihood of its imminent recovery.

A communiqué issued by the Group of Seven on Wednesday night said the challenges facing Japan were "serious" and had "intensified" in recent months.

"What is crucial is to implement quickly a strong program of effective fiscal measures and structural reforms," the communiqué said.

While Japanese industry benefits from weak yen, which makes its exports less expensive and thus more competitive abroad, Japanese officials are clearly concerned that the slide has gone too far.

They also know that a weak currency is a political hazard. The weak yen has kept Japan from importing more goods from Southeast Asia, which is struggling to overcome its own crisis. That has created considerable tension with its neighbors.

The flood of Japanese imports into the United States, fueled by the weak yen, is greatly increasing the size of Japan's trade surplus with America. U.S. officials have

warned that the widening trade gap could reignite a political outcry on Capitol Hill, including renewed calls for protection against Japanese imports.

As soon as the meeting of finance officials ended Wednesday, the participants were putting their distinctive spin on their conclusions, hoping to influence the markets to their advantage.

For example, Japan's deputy minister of finance, Etsuro Sakakibara, noted that considerable time had been spent on the question of whether stock markets around the world, particularly in the United States, had gone too high.

He said after the meeting that the G-7's statement Wednesday suggested that the seven countries — Japan, the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Canada and Italy — could decide to intervene in the currency markets simultaneously to drive up the value of the yen.

Mr. Sakakibara, regarded as one of Japan's most powerful finance officials, said that the communiqué "is indicating the possibility of coordinated intervention." He clearly hoped the possibility of such action would dissuade investors from betting on further yen weakness.

But at a news conference at the Treasury on Wednesday evening, Mr. Rubin said coordinated intervention in the markets had not been discussed.

Mr. Rubin also insisted that the meeting Wednesday did not include much heated criticism of Japan.

"Heated?" he said. "These are finance ministers and central bankers. Our idea of heated is somebody who has an extra glass of water. I wouldn't call it heated."

**CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES**

Cross Rates		April 16		Libid-Libor Rates		April 16	
\$	E	D.M.	F.F.	U.S.	U.K.	Swiss	French
Amsterdam	2.307	3.446	1.1282	0.738	1.147*	1.201	1.225*
Brussels	2.307	4.2402	1.1282	0.8281	1.0025*	1.201	1.18*
Frankfurt	1.871	3.0485	1.1282	0.8281	1.0025*	1.201	1.18*
London	1.871	3.0485	1.20545	1.0025*	1.1702	1.201	1.225*
Milan	15.283	25.0794	14.117	10.2534	14.407	15.283	15.283*
New York (a)	1.768.00	2.013.95	98.10	6.00	1.0050	1.0050	1.0050*
New York (b)	1.671.20	1.912.00	9.00	6.00	1.0050	1.0050	1.0050*
Paris	6.692	10.210	3.333	2.224	3.516	3.724	3.825*
Tokyo	1.871.65	2.144	62.44	42.44	1.0050	1.0050	1.0050*
Toronto	1.871.65	2.0736	1.0025*	0.9046	1.0025*	1.0025	1.0025*
Zurich	1.871.65	2.0736	1.0025*	0.9046	1.0025*	1.0025	1.0025*
1 ECU	1.5948	2.5023	0.8281	0.6073	1.0025	1.0025	1.0025*
1 SDR	1.5948	2.5023	0.8281	0.6073	1.0025	1.0025	1.0025*

*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar. Units of 100; N.O.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Key Money Rates		Today		Prv. * Britain		April 16	
United States		Discount rate	5.00	Bank base rate	5.00	3.30	3.30
Prv. rate		1-month	8.00	Call money	8.00	3.34	3.34
		2-month	8.50	1-month interbank	8.50	3.34	3.34
		3-month	9.25	2-month interbank	9.25	3.34	3.34
		90-day CDs (deal)	5.57	3-month interbank	7.75	3.34	3.34
		180-day CP (deal)	5.41	4-month interbank	7.75	3.34	3.34
		ML 30-day GIC	5.00	10-year GIC	5.78	5.78	5.78
		Price		Prv. * France			
		Discount rate	5.00	Bank base rate	5.00	3.30	3.30
		1-month	8.00	Call money	8.00	3.34	3.34
		2-month	8.50	1-month interbank	8.50	3.34	3.34
		3-month	9.25	2-month interbank	9.25	3.34	3.34
		90-day	5.57	3-month interbank	7.75	3.34	3.34
		180-day	5.41	4-month interbank	7.75	3.34	3.34



## Big Dividend Set for GEC And Alcatel

Compiled by Ian Stell from Bloomberg

**PARIS** — Alcatel Alsthom SA and General Electric Co. of Britain will draw a combined special dividend of about \$1.3 billion from GEC Alsthom before selling a majority of the joint venture in an initial public offering in June, Alcatel said Thursday.

The payment, which will be split between the French telecommunications-equipment maker and the British electronics producer, will compensate for investments made since GEC Alsthom was formed in 1989, an Alcatel spokesman said.

The two companies plan to sell 52 percent of GEC Alsthom, an energy and transport-equipment company valued at about \$6.7 billion, in what is expected to be Europe's biggest initial public offering this year. The sale will free GEC Alsthom to form alliances and allow Alcatel to focus on the rapidly growing area of telecommunications hardware and GEC to participate in Europe's defense industry consolidation.

Alcatel's chairman, Serge Tchoukrik, said in March that the flotation of a 52 percent stake in GEC Alsthom would take place before the end of June, market conditions permitting.

"This clearly shows how both shareholders really want to streamline operations and give GEC Alsthom its independence without maintaining a pile of cash, which can better be used at parent level," said Emmanuel Dubois-Pelerin, an analyst at Standard & Poor's Corp.

GEC said in November it would use money raised from the share sale to finance acquisitions in its main businesses. Analysts expect Alcatel to use part of the money to reduce its debt, which stood at 11.9 billion French francs (\$1.9 billion) at the end of 1997. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## GSM Cell Phones Called Secure

Bloomberg News

**LONDON** — Major European mobile operators said Thursday that they would not change the security formulas used in wireless telephone services even though two researchers at a U.S. university said they had found a way to break the code that protects them.

"I don't consider what we've seen as a serious breach of security, but rather as a academic problem," said Arne Foxman, senior engineer at Tele Denmark A/S's MobileNet.

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Italim Mobile SpA, Europe's biggest wireless telephone company, also said it had no plans to change its security code.

"GSM is secure, and we don't know of any case of successful cloning," said a spokesman, Chiara Fracassi, adding: "I'm skeptical about the reports from the United States. We believe there is no danger."

Two researchers at the University of California, Berkeley, David Wagner and Ian Goldberg, reported this week that they had found a way to copy the code used to identify phone users on a GSM network. They suggested that it would not be much more difficult to listen in on encrypted digital calls.

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The GSM Memorandum of Understanding organization plans to implement new algorithms — the underlying mathematical formulas in the encryption design — this year, at which point Tele Danmark will update its security code.

The four British mobile phone operators use individually assigned algorithms, which have not been broken.

"We have our own security algorithms, rather than the basic GSM specifications, so our security code hasn't been broken," said Corinne Norris, a spokeswoman at Vodafone Group PLC, the largest British mobile phone operator.

"We are confident that we don't have a problem, because we have our own added security."

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## Kia Strike Becomes Militant

**Seoul March Raises Fear of Broad Protest**

By Don Kirk  
*International Herald Tribune*

SEOUL — Striking workers from the bankrupt Kia Motors Co. demonstrated Thursday in central Seoul, raising fears that their battle for their jobs could spark broad worker upheaval against a new law authorizing layoffs at unprofitable companies.

"No takeover, no takeover," several thousand workers shouted, marching in defense of the independence of Kia Motors and its subsidiary, Asia Motors. Both were placed under court receivership Wednesday and could be sold.

The International Monetary Fund called for layoffs and the elimination of unprofitable companies as a condition for the nearly \$60 billion loan package to rescue the economy. Leaders of business, unions and government agreed in January to support a law authorizing layoffs.

But the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions appears to be divided on strikes, while the Korean Federation of Metal Workers' Unions promised a prolonged struggle against any efforts to lay off workers at any automaker.

The unrest at Kia contributed to a 2.9 percent decline in the Seoul composite stock index. It closed down 13.72 points at 454.15.

The response of the Kia workers dramatized the difficulties of forcing major companies to go out of business or even to lay off unneeded employees.

Amid sagging domestic car sales, Korea's "big three" carmakers, Hyundai Motor Co., Daewoo Motor Co. and Kia Motors, have all had to do away with overtime, urge workers to go on unscheduled vacations and suggest a solution that all of them want to avoid: dismissal of workers for whom there is no real work.

Several hundred thousand workers from smaller companies have lost their jobs since December, but larger companies so far have resisted layoffs, fearing strikes.

"We cannot keep workers when we do not have enough for them to do," said a Hyundai Motor executive on condition of anonymity.

Several hours before parading through the city, about 400 Kia workers surrounded the company's headquarters in Yoido, Seoul's financial district, and vowed to defend it with iron pipes and sticks. They prevented Yoo Chong Yul, the liquidator appointed by the court to lead both Kia and Asia Motors through a reorganization and possible sale, from entering the building.

Surrounded by menacing workers, Mr. Yoo said, "I am not an enemy of Kia Motors Co." before retreating to his limousine.

"He is an outsider," one worker shouted, noting that Mr. Yoo is vice president of the Hyosung group.

Workers demanded that the Kia president, Park Jae Hyuk, have equal status with Mr. Yoo in leading Kia through the crisis. Kia managers and workers fear that Mr. Yoo will try to engineer a merger between Kia and Samsung Motor Co., which began producing cars last month. There have been rumors that Ford Motor Co., which owns 9.7 percent of Kia, is negotiating with both companies to form a single entity in which Ford would be the major investor.

At Kia, the immediate question was when the company's 20,000 workers would return to work.

[A union official said the strike would continue until Saturday and the government would have until April 24 to state its position on a takeover. Reuters reported.]

"Unless the government makes clear by the 24th that it will rule out a takeover of Kia Motors, we will be forced to make a serious decision," he said, without elaborating.]



Striking workers from Kia Motors blocking traffic in Seoul during their demonstration Thursday.

## Hong Kong Trader Linked to Fraud

Bloomberg News

HONG KONG — A local executive was charged Thursday with 18 counts of bribery and fraud in what investigators said was the biggest case of stock-market corruption in Hong Kong's history.

Kevin Lee, 39, was allegedly at the center of a web of corrupt stock transactions involving at least four publicly traded Hong Kong companies, according to the territory's Independent Commission Against Corruption.

Mr. Lee, a former managing director of Rockefeller & Co. (Far East), was charged in court and released on bail and guarantees totaling 7 million Hong Kong dollars (\$903,000) and on a promise to surrender his passport and to report to the commission every two weeks. He could face a maximum of about 10 years in prison.

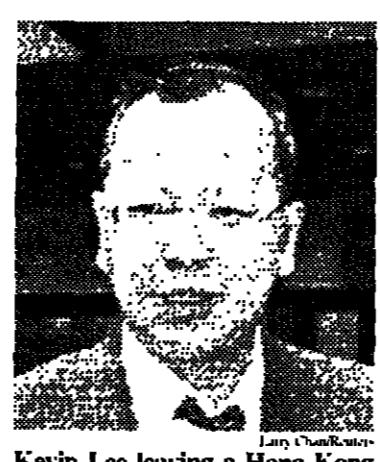
The commission, which has broad powers to tap telephones, examine bank accounts and detain suspects,

did not rule out expanding its investigation or charging others.

The agency charged that Mr. Lee had received about 60 million dollars in bribes for buying shares with his employer's money and for selling shares for less than their fair market value. Mr. Lee's lawyer, Yolanda Fan, said he had already paid Rockefeller & Co. between \$5 million and \$6 million as part of a civil settlement. The scale of Mr. Lee's alleged actions eclipsed the \$70,000 dollars of profit involved in a stock-exchange scandal in 1990 in which the Hong Kong Stock Exchange's chairman, Ronald Li Foo-shiu, was eventually sentenced to four years in prison.

Mr. Lee also was charged with bribing Eddie Taw Cheng-kong, former regional manager of the Government of Singapore Investment Corp. Mr. Taw was convicted in Singapore last year on eight corruption counts and sentenced to nine years in prison.

Bernard Ryan, the government lawyer prosecuting the case, said it would be at least a year before Mr. Lee's case went to trial if he chose to plead not guilty. Mr. Lee's next court appearance is scheduled for June 11.



Kevin Lee leaving a Hong Kong court Thursday after posting bail.

## FORD: High-End Trucks, Big Bucks

Continued from Page 13

automakers as Ford and Chrysler Corp. that have bet their futures on light trucks. Federal safety regulators have criticized the industry in the last two months for producing bigger and taller light trucks that inflict more damage during crashes. and the industry may be hurt if new regulations are issued.

Ford is betting that sport-utility vehicles and pickups will stay popular and gas prices will not rise much. Mr. Troutman predicted "an extended period of low at-the-pump prices."

All the big automakers, of course, have cashed in on the public's insatiable demand for pickups and sport-utility vehicles, but Ford has zeroed in on this trend most decisively.

Not only has Ford jettisoned its heavy-truck business, it has also dumped a half-dozen unprofitable car models, including the Thunderbird, Probe and Aspire; another, the Lincoln Mark VIII, will go out of production this summer.

Yet Ford has largely held on to its 25 percent market share in the United States, as sales of large vehicles take up the slack.

Ford's success shows how an industrial giant can lift profits in a flat market. With GM and most Japanese automakers spinning their wheels, Ford has a cash hoard of more than \$20 billion to invest. With rebates and other incentives on cars and light trucks growing, Ford has cut costs faster.

Two years ago, many on Wall Street and in the media were saying that Ford had designed new models, including sport-utility vehicles and pickups, to be so luxurious that few Americans could afford them. The main evidence lay in weak sales of the Taurus sedan.

which rose \$1,000 in price when Ford redesigned it in 1995 and which has since lost its leadership position in midsize car sales to the Toyota Camry.

But big, high-priced vehicles have turned into the hottest segment of the market. Despite price tags of \$30,000 to \$40,000 or more, Ford's light trucks account for almost three-fifths of its domestic sales.

Its most expensive sport-utility, the huge Expedition and the similar Lincoln Navigator, have been its most profitable. While automakers do not release profits by model, analysts estimate that Ford is earning a pretax profit of \$2.2 billion on annual sales of \$9 billion worth of Expeditions and Navigators.

"It's really remarkable how in this market, a few good models can make such a difference," said Maryann Keller, an auto analyst at Furman Selz. "The Expedition was a brilliant stroke of genius — it makes a fortune."

When environmental questions surfaced last year about the contribution these vehicles make to urban smog, Ford's sophisticated engines helped to make it the only large automaker able to promise that its full range of sport-utilities would be roughly as clean as cars by this autumn. While federal regulators are examining the dangers that these oversize vehicles pose to other drivers, Ford also appears to be further along than its rivals in working on solutions, announcing, for example, that it would offer side air bags in all its cars within three years.

Ford's shift from low-profit cars to high-profit sport-utility vehicles has also insulated it from Asian competition. While the dollar has soared against the Japanese yen and the South Korean won, making it cheaper for

## High-Margin Sales Bolster Ford Profit

Continued from Page 13

Ford Motor Co. said Thursday that its first-quarter profit rose 15 percent, to \$1.69 billion, as cost-cutting and increased sales of high-profit sport-utility vehicles offset a decline in sales.

The No. 2 U.S. automaker behind General Motors Corp. said revenue fell 2 percent to \$36.6 billion, reflecting rising rebates and other incentives in North America and a sales slump in South America. Ford cut costs by \$400 million.

Profit from North American auto operations fell by about 1 percent, to \$1.01 billion, as U.S. sales fell 5.1 percent and the company's marketing expenses, including rebates and discounted leases, rose to 10.9 percent of revenue from 9.4 percent. Ford said its U.S. market share during the first quarter was 24.5 percent, down from 25.1 percent a year earlier.

In Europe, despite intensifying competition from Asian automakers that are increasing their presence on the Continent, Ford earned \$230 million, up from \$105 million. The company maintained its European market share of 11.5 percent. (AP, Bloomberg)

foreign automakers to sell vehicles in the United States, overseas production of full-size pickups and sport-utilities is negligible. High taxes have driven up the price of gasoline in most industrialized countries, so the main market for huge vehicles is the United States.

## Templeton Hires Tose Of Peregrine

Bloomberg News

HONG KONG — Philip Tose, who built Peregrine Investments Holdings Ltd. into the No. 1 underwriter of Asian stocks only to watch his firm collapse, was hired by Templeton Franklin Investment Services (Asia) Ltd. to scout for investments.

"It's a question of getting on with my life," said Mr. Tose, 52, whose Hong Kong firm failed in January.

Mr. Tose, a friend of Mark Mobius, the president of the \$15 billion Templeton Emerging Markets Fund, said he would focus on finding investments in Asian companies that were not publicly traded.

As chairman of Peregrine, Mr. Tose was one of Hong Kong's top deal-makers and cultivated ties with many of the territory's executives.

Those contacts may be valuable at Templeton, where Mr. Tose will report directly to Charles Johnson, its president. Mr. Mobius was traveling and unavailable for comment.

Templeton was among those that lost money when Peregrine went under. Various Templeton funds owned a total of about 10 percent of Peregrine's shares, valued at about 1.2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$154.8 million). In 1997, Templeton is unlikely to recover that investment.

Mr. Mobius spoke in Peregrine's defense when the firm began to falter and said in January, "If the region had not gotten so bad, they probably would have pulled it off."

Other Peregrine executives have already found new jobs.

Francis Leung, who co-founded Peregrine with the British-born Mr. Tose, now directs BNP Peregrine Prime East Ltd., the Asian securities unit of Banque Nationale de Paris.

Until now, Mr. Tose had continued to report to Peregrine's old offices, now nearly empty after the January shutdown.

"The liquidation procedure for Peregrine has now got to a relatively advanced state, in so much as I can help," Mr. Tose said. "Obviously I will continue to help the liquidators however I can, but most of the company stuff is already done now."

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo
Hang Seng	Strata Times	Nikkei 225
13000	2000	17800
12000	1800	17000
11000	1600	16400
10000	1400	15800
9000	1200	15200
8000	1000	14600
N D J F M A	N D J F M A	N D J F M A
1997 1998	1997 1998	1997 1998
Exchange	Index	Thursday
		Prev. Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,187.78 11,371.05 -1.61
Singapore	Strata Times	1,515.16 1,543.94 -1.96
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,881.48 2,870.50 +0.58
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	15,883.77 16,229.30 -2.13
Kuala Lumpur Composite	SET	829.34 844.82 -2.37
Bangkok	SET	431.63 446.13 -4.26
Seoul	Composite Index	454.15 457.87 -2.93
Taipei	Stock Market Index	8,780.21 8,807.31 -0.31
Manila	PSE	2,184.55 2,210.57 -1.18
Jakarta	Composite Index	5,10,088 5,13,445 -0.66
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,335.02 2,328.00 +0.30
Bombay	Sensitive Index	4,134.32 4,129.50 -1.39

Source: Telekurs

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- Mitsubishi Motors Corp.'s three former executives who were convicted of making illegal payoffs to a corporate racketeer were given suspended prison sentences.
- Daewoo Group plans to sell a 50 percent share in a \$1.3 billion power-plant project in India to Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., a Swiss-Swedish conglomerate.
- Toyota Motor Corp. said it would shut down its factory in Melbourne next week if it could not get spare parts because of a strike at Australian ports. The company said it might have to temporarily lay off 2,500 workers and could lose \$26 million a week if the lockout continued.
- China's first-quarter economic growth trailed the government's target of 8 percent for all of 1998, State Statistics Bureau officials said; they did not release figures. (AFP/AP)

## Yamaichi Blames Ministry Official

Agency From *l'Express*

TOKYO — Yamaichi Securities Co. accused a Finance Ministry official Friday of having advised it to hide losses that later were blamed for the collapse of the brokerage.

Yamaichi said in a report that in January 1992, Nobuhiko Matsuno, former head of the ministry's securities bureau, advised its executives to transfer to overseas units losses related to so-called *tobashii* trades, which involve helping favored clients avoid reporting losses. Such trades were outlawed in 1992. Mr. Matsuno has acknowledged knowing about the losses but denies having told Yamaichi to hide them.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

### THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE Department of Penitentiary Policy and Social Readaptation

#### NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BID No. 03/98

**PURPOSE:** To draft plans for and to build a prison complex, using the "turkey" system. The construction shall be fully financed by the Contractor, at his own risk. The complex shall be built on property located in AGOTE, District of MERCEDES, Province of Buenos Aires, which the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT shall turn over in fiduciary ownership. The complex shall be subsequently leased to the Federal Government with an option to purchase, for use by the Federal Prison Service.

Interested parties may obtain the relevant documentation from the Dirección General de Mantenimiento y Obras Penitenciarias, located at Samiento 327/329, 4th floor, Buenos Aires, Argentina. The price of the bid specifications is USD 50,000. (Fifty thousand U.S. dollars) and this amount must be deposited, prior to obtaining this documentation, at the Departamento de Tesorería, located on the 1st (ground) floor at the same street address. These offices will be open to the public from April 20th, 1998 to May 19th, 1998 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Offers will be received at the headquarters of the Ministry of Justice, Samiento 327/329, 11th floor, Buenos Aires between 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. until September 8th, 1998 and shall be opened on that date, at 5:00 p.m.

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when he was still ruling Chairman of the Khmer Rouge.  
the state campaign of killing

**Thursday's 4 P.M.**  
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities  
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
*The Associated Press*

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1998

NASDAQ

PAGE 20

# Herald Tribune SPORTS

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1998

## WORLD ROUNDUP

## Favorites Fall

**TENNIS** Alex Corretja, the No. 2 seed, and defending champion Albert Costa lost Thursday in the Conde de Godo Open in Barcelona. Corretja lost, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, to Andrea Gaudenzi of Italy. Costa was overpowered by the forehand of a fellow Spaniard, Alberto Berasategui, 6-4, 6-4.

Berasategui next plays top seed Yevgeni Kafelnikov. The Russian beat Quino Munoz, a Spaniard, 7-6 (7-3), 3-6, 6-1. (AP)

## A Hole in One Helps

**GOLF** David Lynn, an Englishman, shot a hole in one, and Jeev Singh of India eagled the 18th as both men were part of a four-way tie at the end of first round of the Cannes Open on Thursday. Robert Allenby of Australia and Jeff Remesey of France were the other two leaders with 67, four under par.

Lynn, who has missed the cut four times in his six previous tournaments, holed in one at the 155-yard fifth. (APF)

## Fred Davis Dies at 84

**SNOOKER** Fred Davis, 84, the former world snooker and billiards champion, died Wednesday.

Davis was world champion eight times from 1948 and also captured the World Billiards Championship twice in the same year, 1980, the second time at the age of 67. His older brother Joe was World Snooker Champion for 20 years,

"Joe was the greatest player in terms of ability, but I always said Fred was the greatest match-player ever," said John Pullman, the snooker world champion from 1964-68.

Davis died in his sleep at his mountain-side farm in north Wales, the World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association said. (Reuters, AP)

## Golf Thefts on the Rise

**GOLF** Police and golf shop owners in the United States have reported that designer golf clubs, particularly Ely Callaway's titanium drivers, have become the targets of gangs of thieves.

The police in four Southern states say that in the last two months an organized gang has broken into about 25 golf discount stores, smashing windows and grabbing a total of some 1,500 Callaway drivers and other woods.

Police have reported Callaway thefts in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, Nevada, California, Colorado and Massachusetts.

Callaway's Great Big Bertha retails for up to \$400, the Biggest Big Bertha goes for \$450. But the clubs can sell for more than \$1,000 in Asia, the police said. Callaway does not put serial numbers on its clubs. (NYT)

to 1996 averaged one goal apiece; in Real Madrid's six victories, the losing teams averaged better than that.

But the last two weeks have offered some hope. Real Madrid is built to attack. The match Wednesday night in Dortmund was a fine demonstration that soccer matches do not need goals or a winner to be exciting and satisfying.

Meanwhile, in Monaco, the two teams produced an astonishing 32 goal attempts between them. A month earlier, Monaco had shared a tedious 0-0 draw with Manchester United in the first leg of the quarterfinal, confident that it could score one goal in Manchester, which it did.

On Wednesday, trailing 4-1 from the first leg, the Monégasques gambled. Jean Tigana, the coach, played three strikers. Marcello Lippi, the Juventus coach, finding the odds in Monaco in his favor, gambled too. He knew that if his team lost 3-0 it would be eliminated because Monaco had scored a goal in Turin. If Juve lost 4-1 the game would go to extra time and then penalties, and if it lost 5-2, it would go through because it had more away goals. So Juventus attacked too.

The two men who made Lippi's gamble pay were Angelo Peruzzi, his goalkeeper, and Alessandro Del Piero, the top scorer in the competition this year. After 14 minutes, Del Piero swerved past Djibril Diawara on the edge of the Monaco penalty area and then passed to Nicola Amoruso, so neatly that it seemed all the substitute had to do was stand still so the ball could hit his foot and cannon into the net. An hour later, Del Piero volleyed a cross from Moreno Torricelli past Fabien Barthez to give Juve its precious second goal.

Heynckes should spend a lot of time in the next month studying a video of what happened between those two strikes. Monaco carved the Juventus defense apart: on the left, on the right, through the center, on the ground and in the air. Time and again, Peruzzi saved his team — most spectacularly when little Ali Benarbi was allowed an unimpeded flying header from just three meters a minute before halftime.

Monaco scored three times, and on another night or against another keeper, the team would have scored the five goals they needed. "It is not normal to have three goals against us," said Zinedine Zidane, the Juventus midfielder.

The Champions Cup has had far too many normal finals. With luck, both Juventus and Real Madrid will have another abnormal night in Amsterdam.

## ■ Israel Shocks Argentina, 2-1

Israel upset Argentina, one of the World Cup favorites, 2-1, in an exhibition match Wednesday. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

In the 57th minute, Yossi Abucassis of Israel was sent off with Israel leading 1-0. Argentina immediately scored to make it 1-1. But Haim Revivo scored the winner in the 83rd minute.

Shlomo Sharf, Israeli coach, said it was "a historic victory."



GOING THOUGH — Jonathan Akpoborie, a Stuttgart striker, cutting through the Lokomotiv Moscow defense in the second leg of a semifinal of the European Cup Winners Cup in Moscow. Akpoborie set up the only goal of the match, scored by Fredi Bobic in the first half, as Stuttgart won 1-0 Thursday and 3-1 overall.

## SWIFT: Uphill Race for Kenyans, as U.S. Sponsors Change Rules

Continued from Page 1

recently announced it would stop giving prize money altogether.

The growing hostility toward foreign competitors has disillusioned runners like Godfrey Kiprotich, 31, whose race earnings supported his family of 10.

Reached by telephone in Kenya's Rift Valley, where he was preparing for the 10-kilometer Twosome in New York's Central Park on April 27, Kiprotich said, "Last year, I won a race and got \$2,500. The first American far behind me got \$5,000. How can the American be motivated to run better?"

American distance runners, once a world force, are divided about the wisdom of excluding foreign runners or reducing their prizes. But no one disputes the reality of the heart of the debate.

"The current crop of Kenyans are the best distance runners the world has ever seen," said Keith Brantly, a 1996 American Olympic marathoner, who this month finished ninth behind eight Kenyans in the Nortel Cherry Blossom 10-mile race in Washington. "They are not only slaughtering the Americans, they are slaughtering everybody."

But while Kenyans have also won races in Europe, Asia and South America, there are no special preferences given elsewhere to runners from the host countries.

Kenyans' men's domination, which has intensified in recent years, has already had a profound impact on the sport in the United States. It has contributed to the formation of two different American circuits. One is the Professional Road Racing Circuit, of which Boulder has been a part, and which offers prize money to all runners, but draws few Americans. The other is the USA Circuit, which awards prize money almost exclusively to Americans and draws few foreigners.

American runners and some race directors argue that the Kenyans stop

young American runners from earning a living and fully developing their talent. The Kenyans come to America for brief periods, returning to their homeland with sums that go a long way in a nation with a per capita annual income of \$3280.

"It's pointless for me to run on the pro circuit," said Mike Mykytok, 27, the US 10,000-meter champion in track and field. "With all the Kenyans, I could set a personal best time, still only place 12th and win \$200."

In response, road racing events have increasingly switched to the USA Circuit, where the prize money is chiefly awarded to American participants.

And many of those races that continue to award open prize money, including some on the formal Professional Road Racing Circuit — which will offer a total of \$397,000 in prize money this year — have begun giving bonuses to Americans for a top-10 finish or awarding money to top Americans irrespectively of how they run.

At last summer's Harvard Pilgrim Falmouth Road Race on Cape Cod, Mykytok earned a \$4,000 bonus as the first American to finish despite placing only 11th.

"We're not limiting opportunities for foreigners but creating opportunities for Americans," said Craig Masback, executive director of USA Track & Field. Julia Emmons, director of the 10-kilometer Peachtree Road Race in Atlanta, said: "Protecting American runners only leads to weaker and weaker performances. There's something deeply wrong with the American system. We haven't produced a champion since Alberto Salazar in the early '80s. We're a laughingstock."

Event organizers have complained that they do not satisfy the public relations demands of the events, which include media interviews and appearances.

"Journalists were saying to us,

"Look, we don't have a story on Bolder Boulder anymore. We don't know who the Kenyans are. They can't talk to us,'" said Reef, the director of the 38,000-person Boulder race.

When in 1994 Kenyan success became too much for organizers at the Gate River 15-kilometer run in Jacksonville, the event became the first to limit prizes only to Americans. Doug Alred, the director of the Jacksonville race, said the postrace interview of Todd Williams, the American winner of the race last month, favorably contrasted with the impassive responses of previous Kenyan winners.

"At the end of a TV interview shown throughout the state," Alred said, "Todd said, 'I love Jacksonville, and I love Gate!'"

Another event nearby, the Gasparilla Distance Classic 15-kilometer run in Tampa with 13,000 participants and NationsBank as chief sponsor, will no longer award prize money beginning in 1999. Race officials said they wanted to donate the money to charities.

But Brantly, the last American to win Gasparilla in 1989, suggested otherwise.

"The area is steeped in attitudes of the Old South," said Brantly, who lives in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. "Do you think if a white American runner had won the last few years, they'd be cutting prize money?"

Lisa Buster, who manages a roster of 15 Kenyans based in the Philadelphia area, said Kenyan runners often conducted popular clinics at the races. And Mark Wetmore, the agent for Hezron Orwori, the 22-year-old Kenyan who won last year's race in Boulder and the \$10,000 prize, said Orwori would run again despite the race's limits on the Kenyans. He was less sure whether he would satisfy the frustrated organizers.

"Hezron's a nice, friendly guy," Wetmore said. "But he doesn't pick up a microphone and do stand-up."

## Belfour's 44 Saves Make Dallas No. 1 in West

**The Associated Press**

Ed Belfour made 44 saves in a spectacular performance as the Dallas Stars beat the Detroit Red Wings, 3-1, to clinch the top spot in the Western Conference and home ice through the first three rounds of the playoffs.

Meanwhile, the Edmonton Oilers and San Jose Sharks became the final two teams to clinch playoff berths, completing the 16-team field. Even before

## NHL ROUNDUP

their 5-3 victory over Anaheim on Wednesday, the Oilers were handed a berth in the West as Chicago was beaten, 3-2, by Toronto.

The Sharks then clinched a spot with a 3-3 tie with Calgary, officially eliminating the Blackhawks for the first time in 29 years. Their 28-year playoff streak was the longest current streak in the National Hockey League.

In Dallas, the Stars clinched the No. 1 seed in the West for the playoffs, which start next week. The Stars beat Detroit for the first time in five tries this season despite being outshot 45-16.

"We had two things we had to accomplish, which was win home ice and beat Detroit," said Derian Hatcher, the Stars defenseman.

Ken Hitchcock, the Stars coach, said:



Chalk Study/The Associated Press

Pavel Bure of the Canucks trying to get past the Kings' Yanic Perreault.

both and scored his 300th as host Pittsburgh beat Tampa Bay to end a four-game winless streak.

Bruins 6, Canadiens 2 Tim Taylor scored two goals, including a penalty shot in the first period as Boston won in Montreal.

Kings 2, Canucks 0 Jamie Storr made 31 saves for his second shutout of the season as Los Angeles won in Vancouver.

Rangers 4, Islanders 2 Alexei Kovalev scored a goal and assisted on two others and rookie goalie Dan Cloutier stopped 29 shots to lead the Rangers over the Islanders.

In came Pascal Richard of Switzerland, the Olympic road race champion in A-

lanta, to give Casino credibility and his performance points. He was followed by such workhorses as Alberto Elli, Marco Saligari and Rodolfo Massi, all Italians, Rolf Jaermann, another Swiss, and Stephane Barth, a French neoprofessional.

Did it work? Roll over Iacocca and Gerstner the news.

Although its leader, Richard, missed most of the season with injuries, Casino won 26 races last year, vaulting into seventh place in team standings. Elli was second in the esteemed Milan-San Remo classic and first in the Midi Libre stage race; Barth won the French championship; Christophe Agnolutto, a French holdover from the Petit Casino days, won the Tour of Switzerland, and Jaan Kirisupuu, an Estonian and another holdover, won Cholet-Pays de Loire and the Vendee Classic.

Last year the sponsor changed — out went Petit Casino, the two of spades, little casino, it ranked 27th in the world in the computerized listing of its riders' performance points. There weren't many, reflecting its annual budget of \$2 million and its victory total, which could be counted on the fingers of one hand, thumb and pinkie excepted.

Two years ago, when the team was still Petit Casino, the two of spades, little casino, it ranked 27th in the world in the computerized listing of its riders' performance points. There weren't many, reflecting its annual budget of \$2 million and its victory total, which could be counted on the fingers of one hand, thumb and pinkie excepted.

Last year the sponsor changed — out went Petit Casino, a chain of coffee bars in supermarkets, and in came the unqualified Casino, the 10 of diamonds. The budget nearly tripled, and Casino began recruiting riders with enough points to make the team eligible to move from the second division to the big leagues.

He did not go on a binge. The 42-year-old team manager looked for the same sort of dependable, striving, hungry rider he was himself a decade earlier.

In came Pascal Richard of Switzerland, the Olympic road race champion in A-

Circuit de la Sarthe fad.

Lavenu knows this. The Tour of Calabria! The Circuit de la Sarthe! He has his eyes on a victory in the World Cup series of spring and fall classics. Win one of them and walk with the giants. Cholet-Pays de Loire? Paris-Roubaix?

"We're confident that we can do well in a World Cup race," Lavenu said before Paris-Roubaix last Sunday. "We need to. It's good to win smaller races; we have 22 riders, and races like the Grand Prix de Remiremont, the Coupe de France, are important to us. You can't neglect them, especially for your young riders."

If you want to win races, you've got to enter them. You've got to be at all the races."

It's difficult, though, to make the leap from the Coupe de France to the World Cup. Alberto Elli was the highest-placed Casino in Milan-San Remo, 10th, and in the Tour of Flanders. In Paris-Roubaix, nobody on the team made it higher than 47th.

This Sunday the World Cup race is Liege-Bastogne-Liege, and Richard would be a favorite, since he won it in 1996. But he has been slow to mend from injuries last season and this. Off his victory in the Fleche Wallonne, Hamburger should be dangerous if his legs have two strong races in them in five days.

Who else? "We have at least five riders who are capable of being at the front," Lavenu says. "Five? Maybe six. Last year, everybody rode well, but this year we've really exploded."

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RECRUITMENT

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1998

BASSEBALL  
LEAGUE STANDINGS  
AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

DIVISION STANDINGS

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llers' Doubts  
U.S. System

## SPORTS

# • Marlins' Rookie Beats The Best — Schilling

## Phillies' Ace Loses, 3-2, on Pinch-Hit Homer

The Associated Press

Brian Meadows earned his first major league victory in style, helping the Florida Marlins became the first team this season to solve the Philadelphia Phillies' ace, Curt Schilling.

Meadows, a rookie, did not allow an earned run and gave up just two op-

posite-field singles in seven innings as Florida won, 3-2, in Miami on Wednesday night.

Schilling, who began the game with an 0.35 earned run average in three starts and 34 strikeouts in 26 innings, gave up three runs on only four hits in seven innings. He struck out seven and walked six.

Jim Eisenreich, Schilling's former teammate with Philadelphia, hit a two-run pinch-hitter off the Phillies' star in the seventh. The ball barely cleared the wall.

**Mets 2, Cubs 1** About seven hours after the New York Yankees beat Anaheim, 6-3, in their relocated game at Shea Stadium, the real home team in the ballpark also won. Rich Reid pitched seven scoreless innings and hit a two-run homer.

The Yankees' game, switched after Yankee Stadium had structural damage, had an attendance of 40,743, while the Mets drew a crowd of 16,012.

**Braves 6, Pirates 0** Greg Maddux threw a six-hitter for his 24th career shutout, lifting Atlanta over Pittsburgh, 7-0. He got 17 groundball outs.

Maddux has allowed two earned runs in 32 innings this season.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

##### AMERICAN LEAGUE

###### EAST DIVISION

###### W L Pct. GB

Baltimore 10 3 .769 0

Boston 9 5 .643 1½

New York 7 4 .636 2

Tampa Bay 5 7 .583 2½

Toronto 5 9 .537 3

###### CENTRAL DIVISION

###### W L Pct. GB

Cleveland 10 3 .769 3

Minnesota 7 6 .538 3

Kansas City 6 8 .492 4½

Chicago 5 7 .417 5

Detroit 3 10 .231 7

###### WEST DIVISION

###### W L Pct. GB

Texas 9 4 .600 2½

Anheim 6 6 .500 2½

Seattle 4 10 .286 5½

Oakland 2 10 .167 6½

##### NATIONAL LEAGUE

###### EAST DIVISION

###### W L Pct. GB

New York 9 4 .692 1½

Philadelphia 7 5 5 .583 1½

Atlanta 4 9 .571 1

Montreal 3 11 .214 2

###### CENTRAL DIVISION

###### W L Pct. GB

Milwaukee 8 5 .615 1

St. Louis 8 5 .615 1

Chicago 7 7 .500 1½

Cincinnati 7 8 .467 2

Pittsburgh 7 8 .467 2

###### WEST DIVISION

###### W L Pct. GB

San Diego 12 1 .800 0

San Francisco 6 6 .400 3

Los Angeles 6 7 .442 3

Colorado 6 9 .400 4

Arizona 2 12 .143 9½

##### WEDNESDAY LINESCORES

###### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Anheim 000 000 11-3 4 0

New York 201 210 006-4 13 0

K-HB, Olivares (5), Hasegawa (7), Jones (7) and Nevin (2). Wells, Nelson (9) and Tomko (2). Dickey (1). Morris (1). 5-4.

St. Louis 211 1-0 000-0 1 0

Atlanta 000 000 1-0 0 0

Pittsburgh 000 000 0-0 0 0

Arizona 002 000 100-3 7 1

Boston 010 101 001-4 10 0

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Chicago 7 7 .500 1½

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Houston 7 8 .467 2

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Los Angeles 6 7 .442 3

Colorado 6 9 .400 4

Arizona 2 12 .143 9½

##### WEDNESDAY LINESCORES

## POSTCARD

*A Prodigal Son Returns*By Jim Yardley  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — For the first time in 43 years, Dale Bell met with his brother Arthur on Wednesday. He had last seen him in 1955, then a tall and lean man, elegant in a black turtleneck. Now the old man before him stood shakily with a walker. But it didn't matter.

"The prodigal son has come home," Dale Bell said of the emotional meeting.

The reunion marked another remarkable chapter in the unlikely life of Arthur Bell, who until last month was another anonymous homeless person on the streets of New York. But after paramedics delivered Bell to a Brooklyn hospital, a social worker discovered that he had been one of the first black ballet dancers in New York City. A flurry of news articles caught the attention of Bell's long-lost family in Florida and led to their reunion.

"It's a mind blower," said Arthur Bell, 71. "I'm not alone anymore."

Dale Bell, 51, and his wife, Henri Mae, spent about two hours in a private meeting with Arthur at a nursing home in Queens before appearing at a news conference. Unlike his five sisters, who live in the Tampa area, Dale Bell lives in New Rochelle, New York, where he works as a computer analyst. The two brothers (two other brothers are dead) last saw each other when Dale was 9 and Arthur had returned to Tampa to visit their ill father.

"You look like mother!" Dale Bell exclaimed when he saw his brother Wednesday. "You look like father!" Arthur Bell answered.

In reacquainting himself

with his brother, Dale Bell said he did not ask how Arthur had gone from dancing in New York and Paris during the 1940s and '50s to becoming homeless in 1998. Physicians at Kings County Hospital had diagnosed dementia as an explanation for Arthur Bell's memory loss. Though he can recall precise details of his different ballet performances, his recent memories are very vague.

Dale Bell said his brother left Florida for New York before turning 20 because their parents — the father a Pentecostal minister; the mother a missionary — did not approve of dancing as a career.

"Dancing for a living, unless you were doing it for God, it wasn't something you would do," Dale Bell said. "But he felt strongly about it enough that he left."

Dale Bell said he had loosely kept tabs on his brother through an aunt who lived in Brooklyn. But when she died in 1974, contact was severed. When Dale Bell moved to New York in 1975, he said he often stared into the faces of strangers and homeless people, looking for a glint of recognition. He called the Social Security Administration but turned up nothing.

Now, he said, he and his wife were planning to take Arthur on a vacation to Paris once his health improves.

The doctors described Arthur Bell's health as good, but said that he still needs more rest before he will be able to walk without assistance. Meanwhile, Dale Bell said he was planning a reunion with their five sisters. "If there was ever any doubt in his mind that his family loved him, it will only take a day or so to change that," he said.

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — Watch out, Broadway! Not only are Michael Ovitz and Michael Eisner set to compete on Times Square, but a third Hollywood mogul, Jeffrey Katzenberg, may also turn his focus to Broadway. These are three of Hollywood's most high-profile and competitive men — and they really don't like each other.

Broadway is accustomed to huge egos, but Ovitz, Eisner and Katzenberg are in a league unto themselves.

"It definitely has David Mamet overtones," said a top executive at DreamWorks, which is owned by Katzenberg. Steven Spielberg and David Geffen, a prominent Broadway investor.

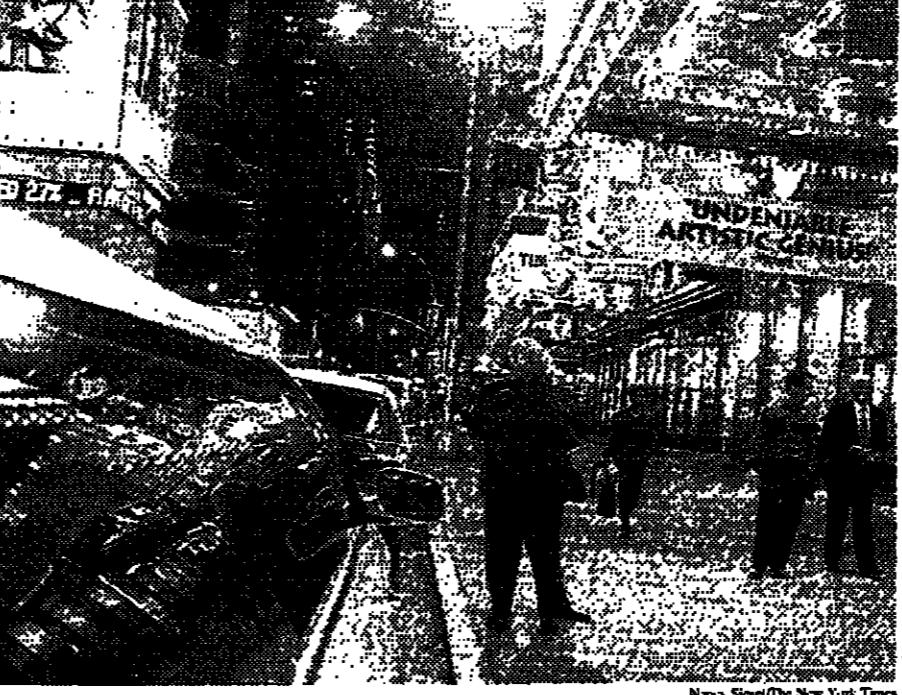
What prompted the attention of Hollywood was the surprise announcement that Ovitz was returning to the entertainment business by investing \$20 million in Livent Entertainment. The Toronto-based company, controlled by Garth Drabinsky, was behind productions like "Ragtime," "Show Boat" and "Kiss of the Spider Woman." Ovitz's move sets up a classic jousting match on Broadway, where Walt Disney Co. and its chairman, Eisner, are already major forces. But beyond this, much is at stake for the theater.

In the last three years, Disney and Livent have challenged Broadway's business practices, with infusions of money and marketing that had never been seen before. With productions spawning profitable road-show operations, what had essentially been a seat-of-the-pants business has reached new levels of sophistication and billion-dollar revenues.

Several other Hollywood studios are investigating whether they might replicate Disney's successes, but with Ovitz on the scene and Katzenberg waiting in the wings, the competition could take on a personal edge.

Ovitz, once called the most powerful man in Hollywood, has been relatively silent in the 14 months since he left the presidency of Disney after a tumultuous year of friction with Eisner, once his close friend. The departure, "by mutual agreement," was a rare failure in Ovitz's high-flying career, which included his virtual domination of the movie business as a founder and chairman of the Creative Artists Agency.

Ovitz has told friends in recent months that he was fascinated with New York — or at least with its financial, art and media worlds — and was planning to spend more



Will Times Square become a battleground for three Hollywood titans? Two companies have challenged Broadway's practices and a struggle is in the offing.

time there. He is on the board of the Museum of Modern Art and has said that he was energized by attending lunches and dinners there at which the movie business was not even mentioned.

In taking control of Livent from Drabinsky, Ovitz has in effect staked a large claim in the cultural world of New York, one that makes him a power broker in a city he covets and views as a larger arena than Los Angeles.

Since leaving Disney, Ovitz, 50, has spent time traveling abroad with his wife and three children and, on the business side, has been associated with efforts to lure a National Football League franchise to Los Angeles, among other things. By all accounts, he has refused to return. Eisner's phone calls, testifying to his lingering anger.

Eisner has made clear that Disney and Broadway seemed a perfect fit. Partly at the urging of Katzenberg, the former president of Walt Disney Studios, Eisner brought the stage version of "Beauty and the Beast," the animated musical, to Broadway four years ago. The production has been a huge success.

Box-office revenue from various stage productions has been estimated by financial analysts at \$500 million.

Similarly, Disney has scored a formidable hit in the acclaimed Broadway version of the animated musical "The Lion King," which has been sold out almost every night since its opening in November at the New Amsterdam Theatre, which Disney refurbished and owns, directly across the street from "Ragtime," appearing at Livent's Ford Center for the Performing Arts.

Disney is also weighing a Broadway musical called "Elaborate Lives: The Legend of Aida," with music by Elton John, lyrics by Tim Rice. It is scheduled to open in Atlanta in October, with a possible spring 1999 opening in New York. A stage version of the Disney film "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" is planned for Berlin next fall; if it proves successful, a Broadway production would follow.

At the third end of the powerful triangle is Katzenberg, the former Disney studio chief, who supervised the revival of animated mu-

sicals at the company. Like Ovitz, Katzenberg was forced to leave Disney, in 1994. Katzenberg left when he was denied the company's No. 2 position after the death of Frank Wells in a helicopter crash.

Unlike Ovitz, Katzenberg did not leave the company with a fortune, and he sued Disney for \$250 million. He contended that Disney had failed to give him his rightful share of the profits from his films that he helped create and from their Broadway musical spin-offs. For Katzenberg, too, some roads lead to Broadway.

Shortly before trial was set to begin, Disney and Katzenberg reached a settlement. The financial arrangement was not announced. People close to Katzenberg said he could end up with \$100 million, but a veteran Hollywood lawyer said that figure was probably too high.

After a slow and disappointing start, DreamWorks is now gearing up for the release on Dec. 18 of its first animated musical, "Prince of Egypt," the retelling of the story of Moses with the voices of, among others, Val Kilmer (Moses) and Sandra Bullock (Miriam). The lyrics and music by Stephen Schwartz and Hans Zimmer are described by DreamWorks executives as Broadway-style and perfectly suited for the stage.

"The actual content may lend itself to a theatrical venue," an executive said; although any discussion of Broadway will wait until it is known how the film fares at the box office.

Terry Press, the top marketing and publicity executive at DreamWorks, said, "DreamWorks doesn't own any Broadway theaters, but the two Mikes do. Should we be fortunate enough to have 'Prince of Egypt' head for Broadway, hopefully, the production rights to the musical will be auctioned, and may the best Mike win."

Two DreamWorks partners, Katzenberg and Geffen, have difficult relations with Eisner, and with Ovitz. (The bad blood with Ovitz dates from his years as Hollywood's top agent, when Geffen and Katzenberg had several fractious run-ins with him.)

So Ovitz does not speak to his former best friend Eisner. Geffen has icy relations with Eisner and Ovitz. Katzenberg is decidedly unfriendly to Ovitz and his feelings about Eisner are chilly, too.

None of them likes the others (with the exception of Katzenberg and Geffen), and they'll probably move their competition to Broadway, which had better get accustomed to Hollywood's peculiar style of partnership.

## PEOPLE

**A** MOVIE producer has sued Leonardo DiCaprio, claiming the "Titanic" heartthrob is trying to block distribution of a low-budget movie he made in 1995. David Stutman says in his lawsuit in Superior Court in Los Angeles that DiCaprio and his fellow actor Tobey Maguire called a number of distributors of independent films to urge them not to distribute "Don's Plum." DiCaprio and Maguire starred in the low-budget movie, which is still looking for a distributor. The breach of contract complaint said DiCaprio initially liked the finished film. "During the screening, he jumped out of his seat several times, laughing, clapping and high-fiving his friends," the suit says. But Maguire, who was featured in "The Ice Storm," thought his own performance "would undermine the public image he and his manager were trying to protect" and then used his friendship with DiCaprio to block the film's release. A spokesman for the actors said all parties agreed never to distribute the film. "As a favor to a friend and first-time director, Leonardo DiCaprio and Tobey Maguire agreed to participate in an experimental black-and-white short film with an improvised script," a statement said.

The novelist Joseph Heller has donated a few pages from his files to the University of South Carolina. So many pages is that? "They say it's 150,000 pages," he said, "but I can't imagine I've produced that much garbage in my life." But why did a writer who was born and raised in Brooklyn give manuscripts, page proofs and correspondence to a university in South Carolina? "That was thanks to the U.S. Air Force," he said. He was stationed there for several months in World War II. Heller thanked a woman named Kitty. She was, he said,

"probably the first girl I ever fell in love with, and if I had stuck around, I probably wouldn't be here today."

Jack Lemmon appears to have been partially responsible for the defeat of the mayor of Malibu, California, warning that development could ruin the exclusive oceanside haven of movie stars by making it just like Laguna Beach. A videotape mailed to voters before the election showed downtown Laguna Beach while Lemmon asked if they want "another crowded beach city filled with hotels, tourists and traffic." The video cited Mayor Jeff Jennings's support of a plan to build 1.1

## A Surprise for Vermont Museum

The Associated Press

**B**ENNINGTON, Vermont — Two wooden crates arrived unexpectedly at the Bennington Museum recently and were found to contain seven Grandma Moses paintings that were stolen 14 years ago. Where the artworks have been all this time and who sent them back, and why, remain a mystery. The brightly colored New England landscapes were stolen in 1984 from the home of Margaret Carr in Rose Valley, Pennsylvania, shortly after her death. She had bequeathed the paintings to the Bennington Museum. The works — whose combined value was estimated by the Bennington at \$250,000 to \$500,000 — were not seen again until they arrived at the museum in February in good shape.

million square feet of malls and hotels "fouling the air and destroying the tranquillity that is Malibu." In Laguna Beach, people were not amused. "I think Malibu would be very fortunate and lucky if they could become another Laguna Beach," Mayor Steve Dicerow said.

The Daily Planet, the newspaper where the mild-mannered Clark Kent toils with the plucky reporter Lois Lane; their editor, Perry White, and the photographer Jimmy Olsen, will be publishing out of Pittsburgh this summer. City officials say that when Tim Burton directs "Superman Lives," starring Nicolas Cage as the Man of Steel, the City-County Building would be transformed into the newspaper's offices. A false floor will be built in the three-story lobby, and a Daily Planet sign will hang outside. Business is otherwise expected to go on as usual.

It's another girl for Dan Aykroyd and Donna Dixon. The couple's third daughter — Stella Irene Augustus Aykroyd — was born April 5 in New York. The Aykroyds, who married in 1983, have two other girls, Danielle, 8, and Belle, 4. The former "Saturday Night Live" comic and ex-Blues Brother now stars in the ABC series "Soul Man." Dixon appeared in the TV series "Boston Buddies."

The Russian artist Alexander Kornukhov has been chosen to decorate a new chapel inside the Vatican that was secretly authorized by Pope John Paul II in celebration of the coming millennium. A spokesman said work on the project was begun two years ago.



DRY LAND — The talk-show host Oprah Winfrey and her friend Sheldene Graham leaving a shipboard party for the poet Maya Angelou.

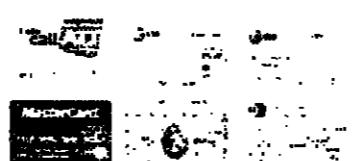
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World's Daily Newspaper

Slaughter in a M...  
Murdered Women Were Dumb

AGENDA  
Trade Deficit  
Falls to Record

The Dollar

The Dow

China Hails Chile

Thai Military See

By Seth Mnich  
New York Times

REBELLION  
Thailand — For nearly a decade, the Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot has been a symbol of the world's most notorious human rights violations. But in recent years, he has become a figure of legend, a man who has survived despite the odds. Now, he is back, and he is still as fierce and uncompromising as ever. In this interview, Pol Pot discusses his past, his present, and his future. He also talks about the lessons he has learned from his experience, and the challenges he faces in the future. He is a man who has survived despite the odds, and he is still as fierce and uncompromising as ever.

DRY LAND — The talk-show host Oprah Winfrey and her friend Sheldene Graham leaving a shipboard party for the poet Maya Angelou.

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1500 CFA Libya

1500 CFA Sudan

1500 CFA Turkey

1500 CFA Yemen

1500 CFA Zimbabwe

1500 CFA Zambia

1500 CFA Congo

1500 CFA Ivory Coast

1500 CFA Kenya

1500 CFA Nigeria

1500 CFA Senegal

1500 CFA Uganda

1500 CFA Jordan

1500 CFA Libya

1500 CFA Sudan

1500 CFA Turkey

1500 CFA Yemen

1500 CFA Zimbabwe

1500 CFA Zambia

1500 CFA Congo

1500 CFA Ivory Coast

1500 CFA Kenya

1500 CFA Nigeria

1500 CFA Senegal

1500 CFA Uganda

1500 CFA Jordan

1500 CFA Libya

1500 CFA Sudan

1500 CFA Turkey

1500 CFA Yemen

1500 CFA Zimbabwe

1500 CFA Zambia

1500 CFA Congo

1500 CFA Ivory Coast

1500 CFA Kenya

1500 CFA Nigeria

1500 CFA Senegal

1500 CFA Uganda

1500 CFA Jordan

1500 CFA Libya

1500 CFA Sudan

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